WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

VOL. IV NO. 214 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
12th Sept..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
27th	Khyber ..	9000	.... ..	....
4th	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st Oct. ..	Nagova ..	7000	.... ..	....
10th	Karmala ..	9000	.... ..	....
20th	Khiva ..	9000	.... ..	....
23rd	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
29th	Nellore ..	7000	.... ..	....
5th Novr. ..	Salsette ..	6060	Morea ..	11000
12th	Kashmir ..	9000	.... ..	....
19th	Salsette ..	6060	Medina ..	12500
26th	Caledonia ..	8400	.... ..	....
3rd Decr. ..	Salsette ..	6060	Mongolia ..	10000
10th	Khyber ..	9000	.... ..	....
17th	Salsette ..	6060	Malwa ..	11000
24th	Nag ya ..	7000	.... ..	....
31st	Salsette ..	6060	Kaiwar-i-Hind	11000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
8th Sept.	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
22nd ..	Nore ..	7000	Medina* ..	12500
21st Oct	Multa ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
17th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*8th Sept.	A. Apcar	E and S Africa

*Or later on arrival of English Mail.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th September	"Matiana"	5280

Fares to London.

Single.
First Class Rs. 690 -- Return. First Class (returning by B.I(Rs. 1,035.
First Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1, 192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 518 -- Second Class (returning by B.I.) Rs. 765.
Second Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 5th September.
S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 25th September.
S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th October.

For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

lows, Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		23rd Sept

* Not calling at Marseilles

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9020	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ...	555	885	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool...	630	90	462	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	30th Aug. 1916	10th Sept. 1916
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	To follow	...

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5848	14th Sept.	28th Sept
Yetofofu Maru	K. Ogura	4176	4th Oct	16th Oct.
Tenshin Maru	H. Kawai	4173	4th Oct.	16th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashiro	24th Aug.	8th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru	5886	Y. Kuchiwi	14th Sept.	28th Sept.
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PARSEE NEW YEAR

ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY=POONA.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA 'Phone No. 42.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES.	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Pengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore.	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD OR NEW FORAS ROAD, PAREL.

THIS-DAY THURSDAY the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the premises by order of the mortgagees Anandji Ludha and another on account and risk of the mortgagor Fajalbhoy Cassum Punjio, under the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th July, 1914, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the newly assessed tenure situate at Arthur Road Parel in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement five hundred and ninety-four and two-third square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94 New No. C16584 New Survey No. 2B.C./2517 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 236-237 Street No. 246-48 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Labai widow of Khakibhoy Hema South by the property of Fazul Cassum Punjoo, on or towards the West by public passage and on or towards the East by Arthur Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors or the undersigned.

THE EMPRESS MILL, THE CONNAUGHT MILL, THE IMPERIAL MILL, THE JAMES GREAVES MILL.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

Auction Sale of office and household furniture, Milner safes, dispensary, electric punkhas etc., etc.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David Bart. and W. Turner Green Esq., Liquidators of the Empress, Connaught, James Greaves and Imperial Mills in Liquidation. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the compound of the Connaught Mill, Le Lisle Road, Chinchpokli:—

One lot office and household furniture viz. glass door cupboard, writing tables, chairs, copying press, benches, stools, Milner safes, iron cots, chest of drawers, dining tables, dispensary counters, medicine cupboards, medicine bottles, wall-clocks, electric punkhas etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 9th SEPTEMBER, 1916, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of slightly used, rich, made to order selected and well polished teak and blackwood household furniture of well-known makers including rich satin lined drawing room suits, specially made corner cabinets, revolving roll-top masterkey office table in 3 pieces almyrahs, specially made cloth and Gounpress dressing chest drawers, single an double iron cots, hat-stands, marble top tables, dining tables and dining chairs, dirty cloth baskets, meatsafe, lady's writing tables, book case, bicycle, aluminium pots, pigeon hole, rich dinner sets from Messrs Evans & Fraser, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 9th September, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) the slightly used rich, made to order highly polished teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture by wellknown makers including rich selected satin lined drawing room suite, household corner cabinets revolving roll top masterkey table in 3 pieces almyrahs, and specially made cloth and gown press, dessing chest drawers, iron single and double cots hatstands, easy chairs, marble top octagon tables, dining tables and dining chairs, dirty cloth basket, meat safe, lady's writing tables, book cases, office teakwood strong arm chairs, bicycle, aluminium pots, pigeon hole, rich dinner sets from Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. H. F. Gough proceeding home and of others.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th September, 1916.

P. WARUSAV ITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED.—Immediately at Jafrabad, Kathiawar, Gujrati knowing Sanskrit GRADUATE HEADMASTER. Pay Rs. 50 Apply to Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5171

WANTED—MACHINE MEN. Permanent appointment to really good men. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten clars.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 678

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED SUPERINTENDENT for an Office, in a Native State. It will also be his duty to translate documents from English into Urdu and vice-versa and to revise and correct the translations made by other translators. A graduate strong in English and Urdu will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, if any, and photo which will not be returned to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5162

WANTED.—CASHIER with security of Rs. 5,000 only, either in cash or in G. P. Notes, on salary Rs. 70 p.m.

ACCOUNTANT with security of Rs. 1.000 either in cash or in G. P. Notes pay Rs. 50 p.m. None should apply who has not worked in any Bank and is not expert in keeping accounts of Joint Stock Companies.

TRAVELLING AGENTS to sell shares and to secure business of the company. Apply to the

The BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE LOAN CO., LTD.
231, Old Police Court Building,
5123 Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE

BANJO—Soundy's five-stringed CONCERT BANJO, almost new. Apply "T" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—STEEL PIPES 13 feet long 7 inch in diameter and ¼ inch. thick. Apply to GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI, Motilal Mansions, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 5090

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES.

THE SHRI SHAHU CHHATRAPATI SPG., WG. & MFG. CO, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BUILDINGS TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC. SITUATE AT SHAHUPURI, KOLHAPUR.

It is hereby notified that the AUCTION SALE of the above mentioned immoveable properties of the Company was second time held on the 3rd September, 1916, as previously notified, but the same has been adjourned till the 17th September, 1916, on which date at 3 p. m., the auction will again be held at Company's office at Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

A. B. CHOUGULE.
K. D. MARATHE.
Liquidators.

5172

NOTICE.

To
THE CREDITORS OF THE PIONEER WARPING, SIZING & MFG. CO., LTD.

Dear Sirs,

PLEASE take notice that a meeting of the Creditors required to be called under Section 209 of the Act will be held on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. in the Company's Office to pass such resolutions as the Creditors may deem proper under Clause 2 of the said Section.

Yours faithfully,
HIMATLAL D. SAHEBA,
Liquidator appointed by the Company.
5th September, 1916. 5170

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and

In the matter of TREACHER & Co., Ltd., in liquidation.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 7th day of October, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any to Mr. S. N. Guzder, the Liquidator of the said Company at the offices of the Company at British Hotel Lane, Apollo St., Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or properties belonging to the above Company are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Liquidator at the office of the Company.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1916.

S. N. GUZDER,
5174 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BHOGILAL TRIBHOVANDAS has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule below to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of Sale Mortgage gift inheritance lease lien share easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Northern side of 2nd Bhoiwada Lane without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 100 5/9 Sq. Yards only bearing New Survey No. 574 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 46 and now under C Ward No. 5370 Street Nos. 92-94 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of the late Shamdas Tricamdas on or towards the West by the house of the late Pitamberdas Ganeshdas on or towards the North by the sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said 2nd Bhoiwada Street.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1916.

PANDIA & Co.,
5173 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th September, 1916, an additional Race Special Train for Second Class Passengers will be run leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15 provided a sufficient number of passengers offer.

The timings of the Race Special Trains on that day will be as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.

Down.

		H.M.
Victoria Terminus	dep.	11-5
Poona	arr.	14-40

Up.

		H.M.
Poona	dep.	19-30
Victoria Terminus	arr.	23-16

SECOND CLASS.

First Train.

Down.

		H.M.
Victoria Terminus	dep.	10-15
Poona	arr.	13-[illegible]

Up.

		H.M
Poona	dep	19-55
Victoria Terminus	arr.	23-41

SECOND TRAIN

Second Train.

Down.

		H.M.
Victoria Terminus	dep.	10-40
Poona	arr.	14-15

Up.

		H.M.
Poona	dep.	20-20
Victoria Terminus	arr.	0-6

To avoid disappointment Second Class Passengers are advised to avail themselves of the First Special leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15.

Bombay, 6th September, 1916.

A. C. RUMBOLL.
262 General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of THAKER LALJI KARSAN, of Bombay Ghoghari Luvanna Hindu Inhabitant, a retired cloth merchant. ..... Deceased.

BAI KASIBAI, widow of THAKAR LALJI KARSAN, of Bombay Ghoghari Luvana Hindu Inhabitant, sole executrix named in the said Will residing at Bhendi Bazar without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.
2nd day of September, 1916.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
5176 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m. (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on MONDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5159

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. AUCTIONEERS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Tele. No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE OF REALLY HIGH-CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON "TOSH" SAFES FITTED WITH "TOSH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS" AND SECRET DRAWERS.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

THIS-DAY THURSDAY 7th September at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. Mehta & Coy., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction without Reserve and to the Highest Bidder at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort. an Invoice just received of a regular set of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe manufacturers Messrs. Tosh and Coy., consisting of the following very high class fire and Burglar-Resisting Bent Iron safes fitted with "Tosh special 8 lever locks," and secret contrivanced sovereign box.

1 iron safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 34 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 28 by 22 by 22.
1 iron safe 26 by 21 by 18.
1 iron safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 iron safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 iron safe 20 by 16 by 15.
1 iron safe 18 by 15 by 15.

The above safes are on view.

Note:—The public opinion for safeguarding their valuables is the use of "Tosh" Safe. Only "Tosh" excels all "Safes."

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of slightly used Rich Selected Indian Carved Furniture, Ladies' Carved Devenporte, Highly polished Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture made-to-order by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known Makers, Revolving Roll Top Masterkey office table, Specially ordered Queen Anne Pattern Rare and Lovely Artistic double teak and Blackwood Bedstead by Devji Canji, Oliver Typewriter No. 5 in complete working order, Jost Full Size Brand New Fan, Soiled gold double case English Watch, Complete Motor Lanterns, Switchboard, Dynamo, Rich Platedware cane furniture by Reed and Barton, etc., etc

THIS-DAY THURSDAY, the 7th Sept. at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Coy. are instructed to sell by public Auction at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been arranged for sale), the slightly used rich selected Indian carved furniture, such as carved Ladies' rich Devenporte carved centre tables and jardineer stands, specially selected and Made-to-order highly polished teak and blackwood household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers such as dining tables, dining chairs, Louis pattern large mirrored sideboard, dinner waggons, rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic velvet lined drawing room silver cabinets, revolving roll top masterkey office tables, mirrored hatstands, rich teapoys, rich ornaments, rich carpets, specially ordered Queen Anne pattern rare and lovely artistic double teak and blackwood bedstead by Devji Canji, bedroom selected rich almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, very rich oil paintings, rich pictures woven on pure silk, such as Shakespeare, George Stephenson, Pioneer of Rys., Lord Churchill etc., very slightly used Oliver No. 5 Typewriter in complete working order, Densmore Typewriter solid gold double case English watch, Jost full size brand new fan, camera enlarging lens, complete motor lamps, switchboard, Dynamo, engineering tools, rich glass and porcelainware, etc., etc., the property of H. Fothergilf, Esq., deceased, Superintending Engineer, E. D. Sassoon Mills, including that of other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NAGDEVI STREET AND NAGDEVI CROSS LANE.

On FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the owner, sell by public auction on the premises, the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two main roads, and accruing very

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & Co.—(Contd.)

good rent and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with a newly built four-storied house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 127 and under Street No. 229-233 situate lying and being on the East side of the Nagdevi Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 323 square yards, be the same little more or less, bearing Survey No. 127 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage and by the property formerly of Moroba Kaharji and now of Khimji Damji, on the West by the Public Nagdevi Road, on the North by the property formerly of Atmaram Jairam and now of Hattambhoy Gullamhusein and on the South by the Nagdevi Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A CHANCE FOF INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI 10TH LANE.

On MONDAY, the 18th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Vacha & Co. Attorneys for the owners, sell by public auction the property more particularly described hereunder on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwadi 10th Lane without the Fort and on the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2118-2119 New No. 1A/9223 Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 3/5506 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 2005 (1) Street No. 7A and containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Camroodin Tyabji, on or towards the West by the Khetwadi 10th Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Dhanjibhoy Naoroji Gariwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Gulbai daughter of Merwanji Bomanji.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds application may be made to Messrs. Vacha & Co. Solicitors aforesaid at the office at 48, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Note.—The above property will be sold with Marketable Title.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th September, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

THE GREATEST SPECTACULAR HISTORIC FILM EVER SHOWN.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE

This film prepared by the Ambrosio Co. is the longest film ever shown, dealing with the life of this great general. Almost all the scenes were taken on the very spots where the events occurred, and in doing so thousands of men, large number of artillery, ammunition and horses were engaged. It also deals with his private life, his marriages and divorce and the birth of his son and the way in which the son was brought up in the Austrian Court.

This week's exhibition five parts deals with Napoleon's life and his wooing of Josephine. Next week's five parts with his struggles against Europe and his fall at Waterloo, also his remarriage with the Austrian Princess and the intrigues of the Austrian Court.

SPECIAL MARTIAL MUSIC BY THE CELEBRATED EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA

A Splendid Comic:

"THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND."

A man's wonderful dream that he possesses a ring which renders him invisible. His wife believing him dead, marries again, and he is still in the house, playing pranks, which cause great amusement.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Price: Rs. 1/8, Re 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE, THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "TOP SCORE" IN ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice nightly 9-45 p.m.

ADJOINING THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET GROUND

Don't go home after the match. Drop into the Excelsior and see a magnificent Picture Programme and the best of London Variety Artistes.

"THE LITTLE CHAUFFEUR"

A delightful story of a young girl who refuses to be ruled by a stepmother and goes into the world as a boy Chauffeur. Superb Acting. Beautiful Photography.

MAX LINDER.

THE MARLERTS

MAX LINDER
Joins the Colours.

The first film this famous comedian has made since he was wounded fighting for France.

A POSITIVE ROAR FROM START TO FINISH.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT. TEL. No. 1271.

Two absorbing and fascinating Dramas, which will hold you spellbound.

THE IDIOT OF SEVILLE

IN THREE REELS

Acted by the Artistes of the Grand Theatre at Madrid.

The story of a man who, blinded by suspicion, deserted his wife and child, till in the end Fate restored him to his own.

AN EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF ABSORBING HUMAN INTEREST

Another Capital Picture.

THE IRON TRAIL An exciting story of the wild and woody West. Most exciting and nerve thrilling.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
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BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian
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BOMBAY.—(Taj Mahal Hotel)—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.
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GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
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JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KARACHI (Camp).—Standard Book Stall.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Serabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA, opposite Railway station.—Fredoon and Jamshed Irani.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists

PETER'S.
ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.

Refreshing and Delicious with either Aerated or plain water.

Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, etc.

Price Re. 1 per qrt. bottle.

PETER'S
TOMATO SAUCE.

Pure and Wholesome.

Price Annas Seven per bottle.

F. PETER & Co.
Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

WEATHER REPORT

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or [illegible] 5th September.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The monsoon has given little rain except in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar; local in the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occured in Bengal Kishmir, Gujarat, Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are: Toungoo two inches, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Darjeeling, Surat and Jagdalpur one, Bombay, Marmagoa and Poona one and a half, Cuddapah two.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall over Gujarat.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th Sept. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Sept. 6th. 1915.	June 1st to Sept. 6th. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.44	67.52	0.32	0.13
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	1.35	76.74	0.61	0.05
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] ..	1.30	75.12	0.58	0.02
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.15	78.53	0.59	Not available

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Sept. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.673 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1 ,,
Dew Point	58.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.801 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7 ,,
Minimum .. .. do	78.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.NNW.NW.WNW.
Move ment of Wind do. do.	280 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.44 Inches
Total fall during month	1.67 ,,
Do do do, year	67.02 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th	0.01 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft.	in.
	Sept.					Sept.				
Wed.	6	m	6	21	15	6	m	13	30	21
			5	55a	24			12	27a	17
Thur.	7	m	7	54	25	7				
			7	34a	24			2	20a	20
Fri.	8	m	9	11	26	8	m	2	0	17
			9	0a	25			3	28a	19
Sat	9	m	10	1	27	9	m	3	9	16
			10	2a	26			4	8a	16
Sun.	10	m	10	46	28	10	m	4	54	16
			10	57a	27			4	55a	16
Mon.	11	m	11	28	28	11	m	4	55	15
			11	46a	28			5	32a	15
Tues.	12	m	12	8	28	12	m	5	41	15
			12	32a	29			6	11a	15

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 6 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 7 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 49m.
,, 8 (Friday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 9 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 10 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 46m.
,, 12 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 45m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Sept. 5th	9h. 56.5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 12th	2h. 0.9m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 19th	11h. 5.0m.	a.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 27th	1h. 4.1m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th September 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.22 in. of rain. Skies are generally clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.29 in. of rain and Surat 1.20 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in general; Bombay has had 1.44 in., Ratnagiri 0.83 in., Mormugao 1.66 in. and Karwar 2.24 in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 0.40 in., Poona 1.32 in., Sholapur 0.10 in. and Nizamabad 0.48 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the Arabian Sea are shown to-day off the north Konkan. There has been an extension of rainfall to south Gujarat and the south Kathiawar Coast and an increase at Bombay, but a decrease in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, north Hyderabad and south Gujarat while a few showers have occurred in the United Provinces, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan and south Gujarat, local rain in the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and some showers in the Madras Deccan and Kathiawar. A few showers may occur in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th. of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours 8 A. M.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Sushire	97.9	82.0	44	0	—0.01
Do. (5th Sept.)	90.4	80.2	77	0.29	0.23
Jask	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (5th Sept.)	--	--	--	--	--
Muscat	87.6	81.9	67	0.48	0.41
Do. (5th Sept.)					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	98.3	79.3	70	3.59	—0.91
Rawalpindi	87.9	71.3	73	0.11	35.61	15.49
Lahore	91.0	75.2	79	..	32.83	9.23
Hissar	96.6	78.1	60	..	14.94	..
Ambala	91.7	73.3	76	..	29.87	4.95
Delhi	94.2	77.8	69	..	22.91	2.12
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	94.9	77.9	63	..	25.51	4.04
Mainpuri	95.2	77.4	64	..	25.99	5.26
Jhansi	93.1	75.1	71	..	35.08	5.07
Cawnpore	91.7	76.9	77	0.22	42.15	11.07
Allahabad	92.9	77.3	76	..	51.86	21.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	96.1	78.3	72	..	3.17	0.96
Karachi	87.0	78.3	82	..	20.37	14.49
Ajmer	88.0	70.8	77	..	18.99	1.66
Jalpore	91.0	75.1	67	..	18.18	—1.31
Kotah	92.9	77.2	68	..	37.89	15.12
Mount Abu	73.7	65.8	81	..	70.62	18.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	93.0	77.7	77	..	19.94	—1.07
Dwarka	88.4	79.6	73	..	9.18	—3.87
Veraval	86.0	74.0	90	0.29	19.48	—0.14
Rajkot	95.0	74.8	78	..	19.12	—1.44
Hawanagar Para	91.0	76.0	78	..	15.90	—1.14
Surat	89.6	76.3	87	1.20	49.17	5.89
Ahmedabad	93.1	75.6	70	..	21.39	—1.93
Deesa	94.2	74.4	80	..	19.44	—1.34
Newmuch	89.0	71.6	74	..	32.02	5.68
Indore	83.4	74.4	85	0.0	35.09	8.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	90.3	74.8	86	..	31.56	—10.44
Sangor	87.2	72.6	88	..	25.22	—7.80
Hoshangabad	91.4	76.2	79	..	48.29	5.62
Khandwa	91.4	77.4	75	..	39.71	3.48
Akola	89.9	74.9	84	0.12	50.96	7.69
Amraoti	89.6	74.6	82	..	43.04	3.72
Nagpur	91.6	76.4	77	..	38.62	1.24
Ghazda	89.0	74.0	88	..	42.63	2.71
Raipur	89.9	75.0	85	0.01	47.56	—3.28
KONKAN—					
Bombay	87.7	79.0	91	1.44	67.52	7.47
Ratnagiri	82.0	75.1	93	0.83	100.2	20.27
Marmugao	85.7	74.9	93	1.66	92.19	12.02
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTHERN DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	87.3	73.1	84	0.02	35.90	2.25
Ahmednagar	84.4	74.0	91	0.40	35.49	5.94
Poona	84.2	69.2	90	1.32	35.51	—0.76
Sholapur	89.0	73.2	89	0.10	26.01	0.99
Bijapur	86.8	70.4	85	0.00	14.22	2.99
Belgaum	79.7	69.6	92	0.04	59.59	—5.20
Aurangabad	87.2	69.9	79	0.01	34.27	12.35
Nizamabad (Deccan)	92.6	73.0	70	0.48	24.29	—4.29
Hyderabad	86.0	74.0	..	..	24.94	0.14
MADRAS AND CEYLON					
Bangalore	81.7	63.9	85	0.42	37.15	—13.19
Calicut	84.8	74.0	86	0.44	91.35	—3.52
Cochin	84.2	75.2	89	0.10	96.01	0.75
Colombo	84.0	75.0	84	..	37.94	10.92
MADRAS DECCAN AND MYSORE—					
Anantapur	91.1	70.7	76	..	16.22	17.20
Bellary	90.7	69.2	69	..	20.20	3.42
Cuddapah	93.0	72.0	84	2.32	22.79	8.18
Madras	97.5	74.4	67	0.00	11.12	—0.87
Bangalore	83.7	67.4	93	..	24.65	10.61
Coimbatore	87.4	71.1	85	..	10.03	3.60
Trichinopoly	91.6	72.8	79	..	16.31	5.55
Negapatam	84.8	77.0	86	..	15.92	0.01

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th September 1916 was 29.8-2 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ANOTHER BAD ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities to the wretched condition of that portion of the Bhayandar-Utan Road which extends from the village of Bhayandar to the Bhayandar Railway Station. The road is out of repairs and the metal has come out. It is in a slushy state and it is trying to the pedestrians who have to trudge over it bare-footed, as one cannot walk over it with boots or shoes on owing to the softness of the mud. The authorities will greatly oblige the travelling public by having the road repaired at once.—Yours etc.

G. C. M. MENDES.

Bhayandar, Sept. 5.

In addition to the measures already adopted by the police for dealing with political crimes, another new device is now being introduced in the shape of a brass horn, which when operated on will produce so powerful a noise that it will have the effect of rousing all officers and men at the thanas and police outposts in case of fires or political outrages. It will be worked from the Fire Brigade headquarters.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

ESTD. 1877.

RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.

209, SHAIK MEMON ST.

BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 674.

TELEGRAMS:—MUFFCHAIN.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras. Malacca. Canton.
Karachi. Kwala Lumpor. Foochow.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 5th,

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		700
,, ,, ,, of East Indian		110
,, ,, Imports		5 000
Mid. Americans	..	9.71+3
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	13..8+15
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	.. Oct.	16.02
	.. Jan.	16.18
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. Oct.	15.66
	.. Jan.	15.96

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

Total Imports 5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
September	9.62	
Sept.-Oct.	9.62	
Oct.-Nov.	9.61	
Nov.-Dec.	9.57	
Dec.-Jan.	9.57	
Jan.-Feb.	9.56	
Feb.-Mar.	9.56	+2
Mar.-Apl.	9.55	
Apl.-May	9.54	
May-June	9.53	
June-July	9.51	
July-Aug.	9.48	

Prices taken at 11-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Sept. 5th.

Months.	To-day's closing prices.
September	9.62+2
Sept.-Oct.	9.61+1
Oct.-Nov.	9.61+2
Nov.-Dec.	9.57+2
Dec.-Jan.	9.56+1
Jan.-Feb.	9.55+1
Feb.-Mar.	9.55+1
Mar.-Apl.	9.54+1
Apl.-May	9.53+1
May-June	9.52+1
June-July	9.50+1
July-Aug.	9.47+1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	.. 13.21+12
January	.. 13.35+ 8
March	.. 13.50+ 7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..	..	6.90
,, ,, Fully Good ..	..	..	7.05
,, ,, Fine ..	..	..	7.20
,, No. 1 Oomra Good ..	..	..	7.55
,, ,, Fine ..	..	..	7.85
,, Broach Good ..	..	..	7.95 +5
,, ,, Fully Good ..	..	..	9.10
,, ,, Fine ..	..	..	9.25
,, Scinde Good ..	..	..	6.95
,, ,, Fully Good ..	..	..	7.00
,, ,, Fine ..	..	..	7.25

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Manchester, Sept. 5th.

The Tone of Cloth Market is firm with limited business. The Tone of Yarn Market is Quiet, and well held.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 5th.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports		64,000
Futures at New York October		15.91+22
,, ,, January		16.11+15
Spot Cotton at New York		16.28+35
,, at New Orleans		15.63 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans October ..		15.69+13
,, ,, January ..		15.96+20

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	32⅞
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on small offerings and coinage buying—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	6⅛
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	6⅛
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 4th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	76/6
Linseed Total Afloat for United Kingdom	235,000

(Delayed in transmission)

London, Sept. 5th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Sep.-Dec. Value	22/9
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sep.-Dec. Value	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sep.-Dec. Value	24/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	52

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

In sympathy with American advices Broach to-day opened at 338 and declined to 335. At this figure a big bazaar speculation started buying freely and the price rose to 339½. Since then an easier feeling has prevailed and at Colaba Broalh opened at 337/8.

Nothing of importance has been reported in contracts but a large business has been put through in the bazaar.

Ready Cotton is in moderate demand.

Akola Sept. 303.
Akola January 312.
Bengal January 259.
Broach April 337/8.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		Sept. 1916	Jan 1917	April 1917	DELIVERY SPOT COTTON.
Broach	Good M.G.	..	..	342	290/7
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Bengal	F.G. M.G.	..	263/4	..	245/55
Bengal	Fine M.G.	..	277	..	260/70
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	272/78
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	.../...
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	260/65
Khamz, Akola,	Fine M.G.	307/8	316	..	292/02
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	296/04
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	309/07
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/12
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	310/15
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	312/17
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	..	297/8	..	280/90
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/77
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	280/88
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	287/77
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	256/60
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Nander	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	335/50
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	275/85
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	260/70
Sawginned Dharwar	Good Oct.	340	..	..	325/45
Coompta.	Good M.G.	348	..	..	360/70
Westerns,	Good M.G.	354	..	..	355/60
Westerns,	Good H.G.	350	..	..	345/55

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th September, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	286	274	280 .. 25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	--	265	253 .. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	253	246 .. Ready
	..	..	.. ..

Khandesh (M.G.) { .. 288 276 .. Ready; .. 298 281 .. 25th Jan. 1917

The Bank of England.

Broach Good Fine (M.G.) U.S.	..	302	290 .. Ready
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	305	.. Sept
	..	311	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Oommawatee description (M.G.)	..	312	293 .. Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	318	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	307	295 .. Ready
	..	316	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	..	319	198 .. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	320	.. 16th Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	311	299 .. Ready
	..	322	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	312	300 .. ready
	..	326	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	316	280 .. Ready
	..	320	.. 339 29th April 1917
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	.. ..
Do. (H.G.)	..	320	.. .. Ready
Mania (M. I.)	..	308	.. .. Ready
	..	288	274 .. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	.. ..
	..	..	.. 264 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	.. 336 Ready & Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	.. ..
,, (H.G.)	..	..	.. 253 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	.. 348 Ready & Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	.. ..
	..	..	.. 361 Ready & Sept.
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	.. ..
	..	..	.. 363 Ready & Sept.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th September, 1916:—

Cotton	2,601 Bales.
Wheat	29,543 cwts.
Linseed	23,946 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,644 ,,
Ginjellyseed	565 ,,
Poppyseed	56 ,,
Groundnuts	3,943 ,,
Castorseed	7,296 ,,
Rice	8,328 ,,
Myrabollams	737 ,,
Cottonseed	5,036 ,,
Mowraseed	104 ,,
Gram	487 ,,
Joowar	4,145 ,,
Maize	64 ,,
Barley	1,008 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1/8d. Oct.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4⅛d. Oct.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	19½
60 d-s Hongkong	156
Do. Shanghai	219
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	26-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	80-14-0

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 2nd Sept., 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. (Incorporated in England.)

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd Sept. 1916.			
G. I. P. Rly.		14,99,307	4,06,61,345
A. D. C. Rly.		50,800	12,54,498
B. K. Rly.		5,200	1,34,348
C. B. Rly.		7,360	1,91,584
Total ..		15,62,660	4,24,80,775
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Sept. 1915.			
G. I. P. Rly.		13,98,439	3,32,33,411
A. D. C. Rly.		43,113	10,58,464
B. K. Rly.		3,289	76,117
C. B. Rly.		4,321	1,17,771
Total ..		14,49,162	3,44,86,793
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. Rly.	+1,00,861	+76,67,934
	A. D. C. Rly.	+7,687	+1,95,004
	B. K. Rly.	+1,911	+57,281
	C. B. Rly.	+2,979	+73,793

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd Sept. 1916.	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 2,34,615
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Sept. 1915 ..	4,959	1,27,500
Increase or Decrease	+2,041	+1,05,116

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd Sept. 1916 ..	Rs. 1,100	Rs. 40,736
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Sept. 1915 ..	944	34,750
Increase or Decrease	+156	+5,986

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 30th June 1916.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

London, Aug. 15th.

By Mail.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of July, 1916.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)	
Bleached and White	24,292,000
Unbleached and Grey	35,822,000
Dyed and Colored	2,709000
Printed	3,198,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	223,000
Unbleached and Grey	90,000
Total Shipments of Salt ..	Tons 8,000

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)	
Bleached and White	1,630,000
Unbleached and Grey	892,000
Dyed and Colored	660,000
Printed	1,803,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	124,000
Unbleached and Grey	9,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards).	
Bleached and White	2,355,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,929,000
Dyed and Colored	1,018,000
Printed	1,502,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	419,000
Unbleached and Grey	163,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece-goods (in yards.)	
Bleached and White	10,346,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,107,000
Dyed and Colored	5,477,000
Printed	7,803,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	230,000
Unbleached and Grey	230,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)	
Bleached and White	8,679,000
Unbleached and Grey	517,000
Dyed and Colored	2,013,000
Printed	4,333,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)	
Dyed and Bleached	60,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,000

PARISIAN DIARY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE

or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the surv-

The administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1915-16, says:—

The Revenue realised during the year aggregated Rs. 1,38,31,070 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,28,03,870, thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 10,27,200. The year opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 57,32,139 including Rs. 3,91,944 being the value of stores in hand and closed with a balance of Rs. 67,59,338, of which Rs. 9,98,761 represent renewals for 1916-1917 and previous years Rs. 3,54,171 the value of stores in hand, Rs. 1,00,000 the minimum cash balance required by law and Rs. 11,01,288 the contribution payable to the City Improvement Trust in the year to follow. The unhypothecated cash balance thus amounted to Rs. 42,05,118. This sum is in my opinion not too large in view of the growing expenditure of the city and the restrictions put upon our borrowings by Government. The surplus is at the date of writing entrenched upon to the extent of Rs. 7,26,455 on account of advances for projects financed from Loan Funds pending the raising of a new loan and to the extent of a half lakh for revenue purposes.

The rates of taxation continued to be the same as in the preceding year. The income realised was however Rs. 14,17,704 in advance of 1914-15. The chief factor contributing to this excess was the "Town Duties" which brought in Rs. 10,86,787, the "General Tax" accounting for an increase of Rs. 3,96,301, the "Water Tax" for an increase of Rs. 1,07,008 and the "Halalkhore Tax" for Rs. 50,939. There were decreases under "Market Receipts" Rs. 13,540, "Miscellaneous Receipts" Rs. 1,81,325, "Miscellaneous Fees" Rs. 15,539, "Actual Profit on sale of stores to Contractors" Rs. 14,022 and under "Interest and Profit on investments" Rs. 22,010. The reasons for the variations have been explained by the Chief Accountant in para. 11 of his report.

With the increase of income there was a corresponding increase in the incidence of taxation per head which rose from Rs. 10-14-8 in the previous year to Rs. 12-9-8 in the year of report.

As compared with the Revised Estimates, there was an increase in the income of the year of Rs.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.

PARSIS WIN BY 156 RUNS.

MAHOMEDANS' BRILLIANT THIRD WICKET STAND.

USUF BEG'S SPLENDIED INNINGS.

TAIL-END FAILED TO LAST.

FIRST INNINGS.

Parsis	216
Mahomedans	113

SECOND INNINGS.

Parsis	195
Mahomedans	142

At 11-40 on a sloppy turf the over-night not-outs Parekh and Vajifdar with 1 each to their credit resumed the Parsi second innings against the attack shared by Feroze Khan and Tamboowalla. Feroze Khan's second ball in the first delivery dismissed Vajifdar, he being caught by Tamboowalla at long-on (141-8-4.)

Chinoy joined Parekh and managed to score 2 runs by pulling an off ball to the leg. Both bowlers kept pretty good length and barring occasional drives which realised only singles, nothing substantial was added to the score, both batsmen being determined to take no risk. With fine cuts to the slips by Parekh and Chinoy 150 was signalled on the board—9 runs being registered in 19 minutes. Matters, however, brightened up as Parekh lashed to the on-boundary a loose one from Tamboowalla. With 8 more bye-runs 160 was not long to be on the board, Aziz replaced Tamboowalla at 164. Parekh grew gradually inclined to put powder into his strokes and drove Aziz for 3 past long-off and immediately skied a ball from Feroze Khan, but Tamboowalla failed to make most of the opportunity—an easy one. With the total at 168, Parekh in trying to have a go at a well-pitched delivery from Aziz jumped out of his crease and was smartly stumped by Irfani (168-9-10.)

Elavia was the last man in. At 12-15 the score stood at 172, i. e., 31 runs had been added to their overnight total as the result of 35 minutes' play, out of which 19 only had come from the bat, the remaining 12 being byes. Elavia chopped to fine slips an extremely well-timed stroke, the ball going past the long slip to the third man. With a boundary stroke by Elavia 180 was soon on the board. Runs came in singles after some stolid play. Mahmood relieved Aziz at 185 and the Mahomedan skipper himself came in place of Feroze Khan. Four runs later with a pull to the leg which realised only two. 190 was on the board at 12-35. Five minutes later Elavia got past his crease to trying to hit Ali and off went the bails—Irfani making no mistake in stumping him. The Parsi second innings thus came to a close at 12-40 for 195 runs. (195-10-14.)

In extctly one hour in the third day's play, four Parsi bats had added 54 runs to their overnight total, out of which 12 were byes.

MAHOMEDANS' SECOND INNINGS.

Ten minutes later, the Mahomedans began their second innings with a deficit of 298 runs—a fairly up-hill task—Ferozekhan and Piarekhan facing the attack entrusted to Warden and Vajifdar. The wicket had by now improved considerably and it was a batsman's wicket, but with the attack in the hands of two of the Parsi formidable bowlers, both batsmen began cautiously and runs at the start were few and far between. Ten runs were registered at 1-25, *i.e.* after 25 minutes' play. With the total at 11, Piarekhan edged an off-ball into the slips where Vajifdar smartly snapped it up (11-1-3.)

Saikh Mahmood, who was next in, returned to the pavilion with 2 runs to his credit, being stumped by Chinoy off Warden (13-2-2.)

Usuf Beg joined Ferozekhan after a very inauspicious start, two wickets having fallen for 13 runs in about half-an-hour's time. Usuf Beg sent Warden to the leg boundary and got one more off the same bowler in the same over. The incoming batsman began playing with confidence, punishing the punishables with great judgment. With another boundary stroke to the leg off Vajifdar 20 was on the board. With the total at 28 Elavia relieved Vajifdar. Usuf Beg pulled him nicely to the leg boundary—a stroke which was as judiciously designed as it was neatly executed. Thirty was soon on the board. Runs had to be made somehow and the Poona batsman took to a forcing game and fortune favoured the brave. He sent the new bowler past mid-on and the policy so far proved a paying one. With the total at 37, the Parsi skipper rang another change in bowling—him self going in place of Elavia at the Police Court end. In was 1-50 now exactly one hour from the start—and the score stood at 38. The frequent bowling changes had the effect of putting a stop to run-getting and both Ferozekhan and Usuf Beg carefully defended the sticks for some time, until the latter relieved the monotony by sending Warden first to the Waudby Road boundary and next made a fine shot off the Parsi crack bowler for three. 40 was telegraphed. On the whole Ferozekhan was unenterprisingly dull, being perhaps a believer in stonewalling tactics. Luncheon time arrived at 2 o'clock with the total at 48, out of which Usuf Beg's contribution was 31 and Ferozekhan's 8—the latter having so far scored only 8 runs during his 70 minutes' stay at the wickets.

PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIP.

On resuming after the luncheon interval Warden and Kanga took up the attack, Ferozekhan and Usuf Beg facing it. Usuf Beg chopped one off Kanga to the slips and Ferozekhan for the first time after 75 minutes' play scored a 3 off Warden the remaining eight being made up of singles. Usuf Beg made a hot drive to the on-boundary and 60 was up. With four byes and two strokes by Ferozekhan realising 2 and 4 respectively 70 was on the board. Ferozekhan evidently no longer relied on defensive tactics and between themselves made matters pretty lively to the enjoyment of the spectators. At 77 Vajifdar came in place of Kanga, who had by no means showed any sting in his attacking power. Warden, however, kept good length and bowled with varying pace. At 3-22 80 was put on the board. The Parsi bowling was by now quite mastered and both batsmen were playing with pluck and confidence. The ground fielding of the Parsis left nothing to be desired. A couple of appeals for l-b-w went in vain. With the bowlers perceptibly tired the Mahomedan batsmen appeared too difficult customers to be dislodged. At 89 Parekh relieved Warden and Usuf Beg twice pulled him in succession to the leg for four and two respectively and 90 was on the board. The third wicket stand of these Mahomedan batsmen was the outstanding feature of the day's cricket. With the signalling of the century amidst cheers the pair had carried the total from 13 to 100, thus scoring 87 runs between themselves without further loss of wicket. The rate of scoring after the interval was not so slow as before—53 runs being scored in 46 minutes. It was, however, a great relief to see that the lesson of a strong game given by his vis-a-vis was not lost upon Ferozekhan, who also made a few clean strokes and reached his 30 at 3-50, while Usuf Beg's score stood at 60. With his total at 63, Usuf Beg was adjudged out "leg before" in attempting to play a ball of Vajifdar with his leg, while he had a bat given him for the purpose (110-3-63). The partnership was productive of 97 runs. The outgoing batsman had played dashing cricket, his pulls to the leg in particular being excellent alike in design and execution. He played all round the wicket with consummate tact and pluck and was lustily cheered on his return to the pavilion. His innings included eight 4's.

A ROT SETS IN.

Nazir Hossein joined Ferozekhan and at 116 Ferozekhan ran himself out in attempting to run a risky fourth. (116-4-36). Ali the skipper, joined Nazir Hossein and sent a short-pitched ball of Warden, who had replaced Parekh, to the pavilion boundary and Nazir Hussein, the well-known hitter was given "leg before" off Vajifdar (125-5-2). Two wickets thus fell in quick succession in 8 minutes to the great disappointent of the Mahomedan supporters. Aziz was next to leave the field being caught by Warden at short ship, off Vajifdar (126-6-2). A rot had set in, as immediately after Asfaqueali the next in, was caught in the slips by Driver off Vajifdar (126-70). Four wickets thus falling in 10 minutes, it practically sealed the prospects of the Mahomedan combination of even making a decent stand in their up-hill task.

At 4-23 Saleh Mahomed joined Ali and Warden disturbed Ali's off-stump with a breaker at the same total (126-8-8).

Tambuwalla joined Saleh Mahomed and two runs later Tambuwalla was held by Kapadia at long-on off Warden (128-9-2). Irfani joined Saleh Mahomed at 4-30 and Warden tried a few lobs and Saleh Mahomed's skier at cover-point was missed by Elavia. Twelve minutes, later the Mahomedan second venture came to a close for 142 runs at 4-45, Saleh Mahomed being held at mid-off off Warden for 10. (142-10-10)

The Parsis thus won the game by the substantial margin of 156 runs.

Full scores and bowling figures are:—

THE PARSIS.

First Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga (capt.) c Irfani b Ashfaqueali	48
R. P. Meherhomji c Saleh Mahomed b Aziz	19
D. D. Driver c Usuf Beg b Aziz	4
S. M. Chothia (run out)	0
D. K. Kapadia c Usuf Beg b Ashfaqueali	24
J. S. Warden b Ferozekhan	67
S. N. Gandhi c Usuf Beg b Saleh Mahomed	17
M. D. Parekh l-b-w b Ashfaqueali	10
H. J. Vajifdar (not out)	9
P. J. Chinoy st. Irfani b Ashfaqueali	8
J. Elavia c Usuf Beg b Ferozekhan	1
Extras	12
Total	216

Second Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.) c Saleh Mahomed b Aziz	0
S. N. Gandhi b Aziz	20
D. D. Driver c Irfani b Feroze Khan	36
S. M. Chothia b Nazir Husen	25
D. K. Kapadia c Irfani b Feroze Khan	25
J. S. Warden b Feroze Khan	12
R. P. Meherhomji l.b.w. b Feroze Khan	5
H. Vajifdar, not out	1
M. D. Parekh, not out	1
P. J. Chinoy & J. Elavia, to bat.	
M. D. Parekh, st Irfani, b Aziz	10
H. J. Vajifdar, c Tambuwala, b Ferozekhan	1
P. J. Chinoy, not out	19
J. Elavia, st Irfani, b Ali	14
Extras	28
Total	195

THE MAHOMEDANS.

First Innings.

Ashfaqueali c Driver b Kanga	2
C. M. Ali (capt.) c Chinoy b Elavia	19
Saleh Mahomed b Warden	26
Usuf Beg c Vajifdar b Warden	58
S. A. Aziz c Chinoy b Warden	6
Firoze Khan b Warden	4
Nazir Husen c Chothia b Warden	2
Piarekhan (not out)	2
Shaikh Mahmood c Chothia b Warden	0
K. Tambuwala c Chinoy b Vajifdar	0
P. Irfani c Chothia b Warden	3
Extras	1
Total	113

Second Inning.

Ferozekhan, run out	36
Piarekhan, c Vajifdar, b Warden	3
Shaikh Mahmood, st Chinoy, b Warden,	2
Usuf Beg, l-b-w, b Parekh	63
Nazir Hussein, l-b-w, b Vajifdar	2
C. M. Ali, b Warden	8
S. A. Aziz, c Warden, b Vajifdar	2
Ashfaque Ali, c Driver, b Vajifdar	0
Saleh Mahomed, c Kanga, b Warden	10
K. Tambuwala, c Kapadia, b Warden	2
P. B. Irfani, not out	2
Extras	12
Total	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS' FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomed	23	46	7	1
Aziz	21	56	6	2
Tambuwala	10	35	1	0
Shaikh Mahmood	4	6	2	0
Ashfaqueali	9	40	1	4
Ferozekhan	8	21	1	2

PARSIS' SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. A. Aziz	18	45	6	3
Tambuwala	16	32	4	0
Nazir Husen	5	19	1	1
Saleh Mahomedkhan	3	7	1	0
Asfaqueali	5	15	1	0
Piarekhan	3	24	0	0
Ferozekhan	13	18	2	5
Shaikh Mahmood	2	4	1	0
C. M. Ali	2	5	0	1

MAHOMEDANS' FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	5	18	0	1
Elavia	13	36	2	1
Warden	18	37	3	7
Vajifdar	10	12	1	1

MAHOMEDANS' SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Warden	27.3	53	8	5
Vajifdar	23	36	4	4
Elavia	3	9	1	0
Kanga	6	18	1	0
Parekh	5	14	1	0

Umpires:—Messrs. H. S. Cumber and R. E. Mody.

Umpires: Messrs. Cumber and Mody.

SECOND ROUND.

PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS.

The Presidency and Hindus meet to-day in the second match of the Quadrangular contest. The following are the opposing teams:—

PRESIDENCY.

Major J. G. Greig (Capt.)
Capt. K. O. Goldie.
Mr. H. L. Simms.
Mr. F. Tarrant.
Capt. M. Kirkwood.
Mr. K. H. MacCormack.
Capt. K. E. Cooper.
Mr. Scott.
Lce.-Corporal Bowman.
Private Remnant.
Mr. Hastings.
Umpire: Mr. A. C. Comber.

HINDUS.

Mr. S. K. Diveker (Capt.).
Mr. Bhutaram.
Mr. P. Shivram.
Mr. P. Vithal.
Mr. D. Deodher.
Mr. S. M. Joshi.
Mr. C. K. Naidu.
Mr. M. H. Chanda Rana.
Mr. V. V. Kantak.
Mr. S. M. Delvi.
Mr. K. R. Swami.
Reserves: Mr. P. Ganpat and Mr. Bhonsle.
Umpire: Mr. M. D. Pai.
Scorer: Mr. M. Talpade.

A RUSSIAN TROPHY.

Photo by "Central News."

A CAPTURED GERMAN HOWITZER TAKEN FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S KOENIGSBERG REGIMENT OF GRENADIERS. IN THE BACKGROUND IS SEEN THE ORTHODOX CHURCH AT CHARTORYSK.

TRIAL UNDER COMPANIES ACT.

CHARGE OF ISSUING A FALSE BALANCE SHEET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Further hearing of the case in which Messrs. J. Cronan, E. S. Dunhill and E. Grant, Directors, and Mr. D. P. D'Silva, auditor, of the Permanent Investment Saving and Lending Society, were charged by the Police with having issued a false balance sheet for the year 1914, was resumed to-day. His Worship discharged the first, third and the fourth accused and framed a charge against the second accused, Mr. E. S. Dunhill, under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act. Accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ratna Somanathan, Bar-at-Law, submitted on behalf of the second accused that he would like to cross-examine Mr. Justice Phillips.

His Worship remarked that there was nothing to ask Mr. Justice Phillips and that the notes of evidence of the second accused at the trial of the Secretary and Treasurer might be put in.

Mr. Ratna Somanathan submitted that he would first peruse the memorandum of the evidence and then submit whether he would require Mr. Justice Phillips for further cross-examination.

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT HIRABAG.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Indian Association a public meeting to celebrate the 92nd Birth-day of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, was held at Hirabag on Monday, when the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, presided and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta," addressed the meeting and moved the following resolution:—

"The Citizens of Bombay assembled under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Indian Association in Hirabag, offer their heartiest congratulations to Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, LL. D., on his 92nd Birth-day and pray the Almighty to spare him to see the hopes of his life-long labour in uplifting India, fructified in the form of Swarajya or Home-Rule an ideal so dear to him and which he placed before the people of this country, in the year 1906, at the Calcutta Sessions of the Indian National Congress, in unmistakable terms."

MR. PATEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Patel then delivered the following speech:—

The interest with which you have heard Mr. Kelkar shows your appreciation of his lecture: I am sure, therefore, I am speaking for you all in thanking him for the trouble he has taken in coming all the way from Poona to give us the pleasure of hearing him on such an interesting subject. Yes, gentlemen, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji's life will be ever interesting, nay, enthralling; for that great personality stands for an impersonal principle.—a principle that has put new life into this hoary land of ours and rejuvenated it; I mean the principle of the worship of our Motherland by devoted services for her uplift and glorification. The Modern India which is exhibiting the energy and restiveness of blooming youth is his child; and what is so natural and proper as that we should all be celebrating—each in his own way—his Birth-day? We are all proud that the great God of our Rishis must have spared this Nestor of British-Indian Politics to witness with his own eyes the fruition of his life-long labours. Imagine the slumber which had over-taken this land of ours and remember how discouraging the political situation was, both here and in England, when he began his work. You will then realize how great was the political insight and sagacity of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji in diagnosing the cause of the prostrate condition of this country and suggesting the very remedy which has now become the chief plank of the political platform of the most forward and virile of the Indian political parties. The truths that the unerring logic discovered and formulated are found to be as true to-day as 30 years ago, and his political works are ever a living source of inspiration of modern Nationalism.

A POLITICAL RISHI.

Who can then doubt that he is really the Indian political Rishi of the modern times,—who intuitively visualized great truths which ordinary mortals like us required years and decades of labourious experiment, reflection, and study to understand and realize?

We shall all of us gathered here send up our devout prayers to the Most High that He in His infinite mercy and wisdom spare unto us this great political Rishi for years more in order that he may see with his own eyes the realization of a self-governing United India.

Several speakers followed, among whom were Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. G. B. Vaidya, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Mr. Nanasaheb Nene and Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Bar.-at-Law.

CRUELTY TO SNAKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Of all the shocking public cruelties of Bombay, the one of getting a harmless water snake, that never did the least injury to any one, in its free state, gnawed and chewed by a mangoose, for the delectation of a throng of inhuman wretches, needs now to be immediately put a stop to.

So long has it insulted the right mind of the public, that sooner the authorities move in the matter, the better.

How can the humane section of the public look on such an exhibition of the utmost fiendish cruelty without indignation? Let it be remembered, the cruelty is perpetrated on one selfsame innocent creature from street to street by the band of jugglers, who own it! Every exhibition bespeaks the awry inhumane nature of the onlookers, and a culpable neglect of duties, by the police and S. P. C. A. authorities.

The mangled face streaming with blood and pain-beset blinking craving eyes of the poor persecuted creature, after every exhibition, speak volumes. To me it seems the triumphant challenge of the Arch-snake to prove, that the treatment accorded to one of his mere form is less brutal, perfidious and sacrilegeous than the one for which he is damned since his seduction and betrayal of Eve!—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR.

Mahim, 5th Sept., 1916.

[We have frequently drawn attention to this barbarous and disgusting performance, the public exhibition of which is a disgrace to authorities and those who encourage it. But the police remain tolerant.—*Editor.*—"*B. C.*"]

(Continued from Column 6.)

now made by the Government of India is in respect of action which may suitably be taken when normal conditions return and that so long as the war lasts and the necessity for conserving the financial resources of Government remains paramount, it willl ordinarily not be possible to provide for any material increase of provincial expenditure in the directions indicated.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

SUGGESTIONS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The Government of India in the Education Department has issued the following circular letter:—

The attention of the Government of India has lately been again drawn to the inadequacy of the arrangements in many provinces for the training of teachers for secondary and primary schools. As local Governments are aware, the question of the training of teachers has not of late years been neglected, the Government of India having from time to time given considerable grants for this object and a great deal having been done in the same direction at the expense of the Provincial Governments. The number of teachers trained in the whole of India has between the years 1911-12 and 1914-15 risen by 38 per cent. while the amount of money spent on the training of teachers has risen by 45 per cent. The proportion of trained teachers is still, however, in most provinces very small and the average for the whole of India is at present 29 per cent. only.

ADOPTION OF DEFINITE STANDARD URGED.

In the replies to this Department letter No. 838-849, dated the 9th May, 1913, the various local Governments supplied estimates of the expenditure likely to be incurred during the three years 1913-14 to 1915-16 on the training of teachers. But it is observed that no general standard was adopted as representing the extent to which training should be supplied in the various provinces. In view of the fact that for several years to come there can be no expectation of a grant of money from the Imperial Government for this class of expenditure, it is recognised that any standard which may now be adopted must necessarily fall far short of the standard which could be prescribed if suitable funds were available. At the same time it appears to the Government of India that it would be useful for the several local Governments to have before them some standard in dealing with this question, and as at present advised they are of opinion that the lowest result which should be aimed at by local Governments is that the number of teachers (male and female) to be trained in each year for Indian schools should not be less than the number of new teachers whom it is necessary to provide during the year in order to take the place of teachers who died or resigned or in order to meet the demands caused by the extension of education. The Government of India would be glad, therefore, if local Governments could undertake to estimate the number of teachers thus required during the next five years beginning from April 1917 and should consider how far they will be able to carry out the proposal that the number of teachers trained in each year should not be less than the number of teachers so required. It would be for the local Governments further to decide whether in cases where the training supplied would not cover more than the number of new teachers required each year the number trained should include any of the existing teachers in preference to the supply of training to a certain number of new teachers. It is further recognised that, although, as a rule complete training cannot be supplied in less than two years at the least, the present exigencies may justify the adoption of a normal period of training amounting to a lesser period such as one year,—a period which has already been adopted in several provinces. If, on consideration of the results brought out by an estimate such as is above suggested, the local Governments should find that the standard recommended is unsuitable, it would be open to local Governments to devise some other standard, but as above noted, the Government of India are of opinion that it will be better in all cases for local Governments to adopt some standard, however inadequate, rather than to leave the expansion of training institutions to be dealt with in an unsystematic and haphazard manner. In commending this matter to the attention of local Governments, the Government of India would be glad to be informed in due time of the courses which each local Government may decide to follow in order to ensure an adequate supply of trained teachers in the future.

In this connection I am to recommend that local Governments should enquire into the possibility of making improvements and economies in the present system of training and to suggest that such enquiries might be facilitated by information as to the systems in force in other provinces.

IMPROVEMENT OF REMUNERATION.

I am further to invite attention again to the recommendations made in paragraphs 11 (vi) and 22 (1) (b) of the Government of India Resolution No. 301 C.D. dated the 21st February, 1913, regarding the provision of adequate pay for teachers. From the information available to them the Government of India understand that much has been done in most provinces to carry out the wishes of the Government of India in this respect, but they would be glad if local Governments would take this opportunity of considering the progress made and of judging as to the adequacy of measures hitherto taken for improving the remuneration of the teaching staff.

I am directed to add that the reference

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th of Bhadrapad Sud, 1972.
Mhaomedan: 8th of Jelked, 1334.
Parsi: 2nd (Gatha) of Aspandad, 1285.
Sunrise: 6h. 25m. Sunset: 6h. 50m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, Sept. 12.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Quadrangular Cricket: First Round, Presidency vs. Hindus.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Basra and Mohomerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11 a.m.
Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Arratoon Apcar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, instead of on 5th September as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8.

Quadrangular Cricket: First Round, Presidency vs. Hindus, 2nd day.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

Quadrangular Cricket: First Round, Presidency vs. Hindus, 3rd day.

MONDAY, Sept. 11.

Shehenshahai Parsis' 1286 New Year Day. Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket: Final.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

September, 6.

No. 295. DUTIES.—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 4th instant.
Orderly Officer, Lieut A. M. Green.
Next for duty, Lieut W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergt. E. Bollamy.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.
Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company, Sergt. F. Kimpton.
No. 296.—PARADES.
Thursday 7th instant:—
No. 1 and 2 Companies at 7-0 a.m.
15 Pounder Gun Drill.
6-45 p.m. Lecture by C. S. M. Instr. W. P. Kennedy at Headquarters, entitled repository Work.
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
Rifle Drill, Friday 8th instant.
Arsenal Section 3-30 p.m.
Factory Section 5-45 p.m.
The prize competitions for No. 3 Company will take place on Sunday, 10th instant at 6-0 a.m.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt. B.V.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. Commanding.

September, 7.

305. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by G Coy. during week ending 9th instant. Next for Duty J Coy. Officer Commanding Coys should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.
306. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
J Coy.—Daily to Monday, 11th September, inclusive.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evening.
Detail as follows:—
B Company Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
C and D Coys. Monday evenings.
E and F Coys. Friday evenings.
G Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
J Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
All Companies should complete Elementary Musketry by the end of September.
F Coy.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Coy. for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.
G Coy.—Coy. Parade on Thursday 7th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.
Recruits will attend these parades.
Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for Bayonet Fighting will attend the above noted Company Parades.
Maxim Gun Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Friday, 8th instant at 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	12	35	17	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13	30	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9	15	13	0
Madras Mail	6	0	21	30
Poona Mail	11	10	14	45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	7	45	7	30
Poona Express	19	35	7	55
Manmad Express	11	30	14	35
			Dep.	
Punjab Postal Express	On days of arrival			
Calcutta do. do.	seven hours after			
Madras do. do	mail steamer is signalled.			

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	9	10	21	0
Gujarat Mail	7	30	21	30
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	6	45	21	45
Fast Passenger	21	20	7	45

BAND AT THE LADIES GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, this evening commencing at 6-15.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Bandarabas, Dubai, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and one death from plague, one attack and one death from small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera on Tuesday. Northern Fort reported one attack and one death from plague and Dhobi Talao one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 75 against 90 on the corresponding day of last year and 73 on that of 1914. Of the 2,600 rats caught six were found to be infected.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Arratom Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 8th September, instead of on the 7th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

HOME MAIL TO LEAVE ON TUESDAY.

As the Mail steamer Salsette will not sail till noon on Tuesday, the 12th September, the homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on that date. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. on that date and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. the previous day. Postings at the town suboffices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

HAJ PILGRIM VICTIMISED.

Nabiulla Rasul Mahomed, a native of Rampur had arrived in Bombay some days ago with a view to going to Mecca and was staying in a Musafarkhana in Bhendibazar. Here a man named Ayub represented himself as a pilgrim-broker and assured Nabiulla that he would secure a passage for him at Rs 174, which was paid to him. After a time he told Nabiulla that he could not secure a passage from Bombay, but that he would do so from Hyderabad for which purpose Nabiulla gave him another Rs. 20 They went to Hyderabad stayed there for about 12 days and as Ayub said that he had secured a passage they came to Poona, where Nabialla was asked to go to Bombay in advance, which he did. Ayub, however, has not yet turned up.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. s.s. Khyber, which brought the English Mails of the 18th ultimo:—
Mr and Mrs Clough, Miss Simkinson, Miss Holmer, Miss Johnson, Mr and Mrs Naismith, Lt. J H Bridge, Mr P B Davis, Mrs Marshall and Child, Mr W H Keer, Mrs Jackson, Mrs Perry, Mrs Phillips and Infant, Mrs A Kennedy Mr C J Baldwin, Mrs and Miss Davies, Mr D McLeod, Mrs and Miss Woolridge, Mrs Morrison, Mrs Kettle, Lt W McClure, Lt C S Hewlott, Mrs Watt, Mr Ghosh, Mrs Green, Miss Johnston, Mrs Tugwell, Mrs Cox, Mrs Bickers and Infant, Miss Pearce, Mr Toynbee, Mr Mann, Mr. Wallace, Mrs and Miss Bose, Mr and Mrs Dalal, Mr Langley, Mrs Elkington, Mr. Stepto, Mr Quazi, Mr and Mrs Ainsworth, Mr. Carter, Mr and Mrs Clarke, Mr Edwards, Mr Holmes, Mr Livingstone, Mr Gibson, Mr. Gillies, Mr Tinkery, Mr Alington, Mr Kemplay, Mr Westwater, Mr. Stephen, Mr Gilmour, Mr Davies, Mr Buthem, Mr Owen, Mrs Philby, Mr Desmukh, Mr Brooke, Mr Shilton, Mr Nipp, Mrs O'Brien, Abdool Ally Ebrahim, 2 native seamen and Miss Jones.

HINDU GIRL'S SUICIDE.

REPROVED BY MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Motibai, a Hindu girl, aged 18, wife of a Brahmin, Bhimji Hirji, residing in Fort.

It was proved that on Monday last the deceased picked up an earthen vessel for bringing water, to which her mother-in-law objected as it was touched by a low caste woman. As the deceased persisted her mother-in-law gave her a slap which she took to heart. On Tuesday her body was found in a well on Mint Road. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

MOTOR-SHIGRAM COLLISION.

MR. WATERS PLEADS GUILTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Spiers charged Mr. W. H. Waters, engineer in the Royal Indian Marine, with driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner in Apollo Pier Road on September 2. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, appeared for Mr. Yusufali, the Borah gentleman, whose shigram was overturned in consequence of a collision with Mr. Waters' motor car. Mr. K. F. Nariman, defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Spiers laid another charge against the accused, and it was that he drove his motor car with a temporary permit without a licensed driver by his side.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. Nariman said that under the rules it was not necessary to have a licensed driver by his side. It was only a suggestion by the Commissioner of Police and a breach of it was not an offence. There was nothing in the Act or in the motor rules which required the accused to have a licensed driver by his side.

The matter was then held over, and evidence was recorded on the first case.

Mr. Nariman submitted that the collision was due to want of care on the part of the coachman of the shigram. The accused's motor car was standing in front of the lane near the Watson's Annexe and the coachman drove on looking straight ahead without caring to see whether any traffic was coming from the Yacht Club side. Had the coachman looked sideways the accident would not have occurred. After the occurrence the accused rendered all possible assistance to the occupants of the shigram, and then went to the police station to report the occurrence.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

At Calcutta on Tuesday night, four unknown Europeans, who came out of a hotel in Bentinck Street, at about nine o'clock, engaged a taxi-cab, and, after getting the chauffeur to give them a joy-ride for two or three hours, they halted at Outram Ghat at midnight Here they alighted and two of them engaged a boat and went on board a steamer. The other two put the chauffeur to flight with threats of assault, and then took possession of the taxi and drove away. The car was found in a very damaged condition the next morning in Bow Bazar. The owner of the taxi reported the matter to the police, who are endeavouring to trace the accused Europeans.

RAILWAY CAUSE CELEBRE.

"RESERVED COMPARTMENT" INCIDENT.

COMPANY'S RIGHT CHALLENGED.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST GUARD AND CONSTABLES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate heard the case in which Mr. Dulerai V. Desai charged (1) Mr. J. Franklin, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, (2) Vithu Sitaram, head police constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, (3 and 4) railway constables 351 and 168, and (5) Patandin Surajbali, a watchman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, all with causing hurt, and the first accused also with wrongful confinement.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. S. G. Velinker and Mr. M. K. Azad, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Bowen of Messrs. Little and Company defended the accused.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

Mr. Bahadurji said that in this case his client charged the five accused with wrongful confinement and with voluntarily causing hurt. The case was of importance to the public and also to the Railway Company. The matter arose in this way. His client, who resided at Ghat Kopar, was waiting for the arrival of the Manmad Express, which arrived at the Ghat Kopar Station about 11 a.m. Directly the train arrived the complainant with other passengers stepped into a compartment The guard in charge of the train came up and asked him to get out of the compartment, saying it was reserved for Europeans and Eurasians. The complainant refused to do so, claiming the right to travel in that compartment. The guard complained to the Station Master at Ghat Kopar, who instructed him to take down the name of the complainant and proceed with the train. The guard, however, would not do that and instead what he did was that he put in a hamal next to the complainant and locked the door. The wrongful confinement thus commenced right from Ghat Kopar Station.

BATTERY OF ABUSE FROM LADY PASSENGERS.

In this compartment there were several ladies, some of whom apparently resented the complainant and others being there and kept up a battery of abuse from Ghat Kopar to the Victoria Terminus. One of the ladies resented the language used by the other ladies towards the complainant, with the result that the other ladies used more abusive language. At Bori Bunder the guard opened the compartment and allowed a lady, wife of a railway employe, and the hamal to alight and then locked the door. The complainant waited for thirteen or fifteen minutes. He and other passengers protested, but as the official refused to open the door, the complainant attempted to get out through the window of the compartment.

CAUGHT BY THE THROAT.

Directly he had got out, the guard took hold of him by the throat in a violent manner. Just then the other accused came and joined in using violence. The complainant was very much pushed and hustled about and taken to a chowkie. A doctor came there and after examining the complainant, sent him to the G. T. Hospital. The guard was absolutely in the wrong in putting on the lock at Ghat Kopar and Bori Bunder and in preventing the complainant and others from getting out of the compartment at Bori Bunder.

COMPANY'S RIGHT TO RESERVE COMPARTMENTS.

The Railway Company had no right either under the Act governing the Company or the rules sanctioned by the Governor-General-in-Council to reserve a compartment in the manner they had done. The only obligation which the Railway Act imposed upon the Company in this respect was to reserve a compartment for women travelling by the lowest class of a train. This was under section 64 of the Railway Act. Under section 47 (1) (b) the Company could frame rules for the accommodation and convenience of passengers subject to the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. Those instructing counsel had gone through all these rules, but there was none which authorised the Railway Company to reserve a compartment for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Counsel said neither the Act nor the rules contained anything empowering the Company to reserve a compartment for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. There were no other rules in existence and he called upon Mr. Bowen to produce any. His contention was that the Company could not frame any rules without the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. The only other way in which the Company could reserve a compartment was under the rules mentioned in time-tables, where they could reserve seats after a notice of not less than three hours and not more than seventy-two hours. Even that could be done in the case of mail trains only. The onus was on the Company to show that they had a right to reserve a compartment in the manner they had done.

The Magistrate said he remembered a case before Justice Beaman or Justice McLeod in which it was held that rules made by railway companies were *ultra vires* if they had not gone through the proper formalities.

COMPLAINANT EXAMINED.

The complainant was then examined by Mr. Bahadurji. He said there was accommodation for 28 persons in the compartment, which was almost vacant at the time he and others entered it. When the guard complained to the Station Master at Ghat Kopar the latter said he had already reported to the Railway authorities prior to that date about passengers travelling by this compartment and that he could not interfere in the matter. At the Victoria Terminus the accused handled him so violently that he felt suffocated and when he was being dragged to the Railway Police chowkie a European official said, "He deserves this public treatment." At the chowkie he felt almost unconscious and he lay down and he could not breathe freely. He could not properly swallow soda water there.

A DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Popat Parbhuram, examined by Mr. Bahadurji, said he was called to treat the complainant at the Railway Police chowkie. He found him breathing very hard and the complainant told him he was feeling pain in the throat. He saw red marks on the throat, which might be caused by pressure of fingers. The mark of the size of half a rupee might be caused by the pressure of the thumb. It would be caused by hard pressure.

Dr. G. M. Kothari, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, examined by Mr. Bahadurji, described the injuries.

Mr. Jasani and several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which Mr. Bahadurji said he had led sufficient evidence to prove a *prima facie* case and he requested that charges should be framed against the accused.

DEFENCE STATEMENTS.

The first accused in his statement said that on the day in question he was the guard of 32 Manmad Express. The train stopped at Ghat Kopar at 11 a.m. He got out of his brake to see that all passengers were seated. The signal was lowered, he whistled to the driver, and gave him the "all right" signal to start. On looking down the platform, he saw the brakesman and a porter beckoning him to come over to the front part of the train. On arriving at the European and Anglo-Indian compartment he found about ten or fifteen Indians in it. He asked the to "please vacate the compartment." They told him they would totally refuse to come out for him or the likes of him or an other Railway official. He tried to reason with them again and politely asked them to come out. They refused a second time. He was at this time standing about two yards from the compartment and he went towards the compartment to reason with them again, when they said, "Don't you strike me, you are insulting," and pointed their finger at him in a brutal manner. One of them said, "Don't you forget yourself, you are a railway servant and we pay you." On seeing that it was utterly useless to try to get them to vacate the compartment he (the accused) sent for the Station Master. He asked him what he meant by allowing these passengers to get into the compartment and he replied he could not do anything. He then told him to go across to the station and wire to the Railway Police at Bori Bunder to meet the train on arrival. He then told his brakesman to lock up the compartment which he did. The train then left Ghat Kopar for Bombay.

WHAT HAPPENED AT BORI BUNDER.

On arriving at Bombay he got out of his brake and walked to the front part of the train. Fifty or sixty other passengers had collected round the European and Anglo-Indian compartment; hence he had to push his way through to get to the door, where he waited for the police to come and take down their names. While he was standing there one lady from the compartment complained to him that she and all the other ladies in the compartment were called "a lot of white lepers." One of the ladies then asked him to let her out of the compartment as her baby was very ill, and he let her out.

VIOLENCE BY THE MOB.

The crowd shouted out that if he did not open the door, they would smash it. He took no notice of it. Again they shouted "Smash the door, mob him." About fifty of them raised their umbrellas in the attitude of striking him. The complainant was not one of them. He was in the compartment. He came through the window and struck at him (the accused) with an umbrella. The accused warded off the blow by raising his elbow and got a smack on his wrist. The fifth accused came between him and the complainant whom he pushed off and said "mut maro." He (the first accused) believed in the meantime the complainant jabbed the fifth accused in the right eye with his umbrella.

"NO MORE POLICE FORCE THAN NECESSARY."

Just then the police came along, pushing through the crowd to his (the accused) assistance. The Sergeant of Police said to him, "For God's sake don't strike them." He (the accused) said, "I am not going to strike," and he pointed out that the complainant had already struck him and the fifth accused. The complainant was then arrested by the police. On his being taken away by the police, the whole of the crowd surrounded him and forcibly tried to take him away from the police. According to what he saw the police used no more force to take the complainant away than was necessary.

INJURIES TO THE THROAT.

The Magistrate: Did you catch the complainant by the throat?
The first accused: No.
The Magistrate: Were you present when Dr. Popat came?
The accused: Yes.
The Magistrate: Did he show you any marks on the throat of the complainant?
The accused: No. Not to me.
The Magistrate: Can you say how the complainant got the injuries?
The accused: I cannot.

ACCUSED RAILWAY CONSTABLES' STATEMENTS.

The second accused in his statement said the Station Master at Bori Bunder had received a telegram and he instructed them to be present on the platform at the time of arrival of the train. He and a sepoy went to the platform and he sent a sepoy to call the sergeant. On the arrival of the Manmad Express the passengers got out of the train and he saw a large crowd collected near a compartment. The complainant jumped out of the window and after jumping out he struck the guard with an umbrella on the left forearm. The fifth accused went to tell the complainant not to strike the guard, when the complainant dealt a blow with the umbrella on the fifth accused's left eye. The crowd then increased and he (the second accused) was quite close. He (the second accused) went to arrest the complainant and asked him to come to the chowkie. The complainant would not do so and the men would not let him arrest him. The third and fourth accused came there and held the complainant's arms. The sergeant also came. They took the complainant to the police chowkie and made him sit on a bench. All the people that had come by the train had collected there

The Magistrate: Do you wish to say how the complainant got the injuries on the throat?

The accused: I did not see the marks and I cannot explain how he got them.

THIRD AND FOURTH ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The third accused said he wished to say what the second accused had said.

The fourth accused said the complainant resisted when he was being taken to the chowkie.

The fifth accused said the complainant struck the guard with an umbrella. He went to separate them and said, "Don't fight, go on one side." The complainant struck him with an umbrella on the right eye. He (the accused) was dazed, so he covered his eyes with his hands and sat down.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate framed charges against the first accused of wrongful confinement and causing hurt, against the second, third and fourth accused of voluntarily causing hurt and against the fifth accused of assault.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

DOCTORS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Dr. Popat Parbhuram cross-examined by Mr. Bowen, said he could not say whether a little red mark on the neck would be considered a serious injury. He found the complainant's pulse rapid. This might be caused through excitement.

Dr. Kothari, cross-examined by Mr Bowen, said the redness might be caused by somebody holding a person by his collar and pulling him. He had seen the injuries on the person of the fifth accused which might be caused by a blunt substance. There were no external marks of injury on the person of the accused.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Bowen, said he held a third class Railway season ticket. He had no particular intention of travelling by that compartment and it was only by accident that he stood at the spot where the compartment drew up. He did not see the board "reserved" when he got in. The next compartment was crowded. It was after the guard told him to vacate the compartment that he wanted to raise the question of the Company reserving compartments in this manner. His brother held a second class pass. He travelled third class that day. One of the ladies in the compartment, Mrs. Bird, called him and other people "black niggers," "damned fools," "natives," etc. He did not call the lady and others "white-faced lepers." He never heard that expression used. A baby was crying there.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that before the incident he had read in Gujerati newspapers a correspondence about the Railway Company's right to reserve compartments for a particular community and he had discussions once or twice. The idea of testing this right entered his head after the guard had asked him to vacate the compartment.

Mr. Bowen said there was an organised plot to enter these carriages.

WHAT THE LADIES SAID.

Mr. Harilal Jasani, cross-examined by Mr. Bowen, said Mrs. Bird said to the Missionary lady in the compartment that "it was the missionaries who were spoiling these niggers by educating them." Mrs. Bird said to them "you sit on floors, why do you want to sit here?" He (witness) had sent a letter to the Railway Company through his solicitors claiming Rs. 5,000 as damages for mental agony and public ridicule. On the day in question he did not enter the compartment with a view to test the Company's right to reserve compartments in the manner it did, but such an idea had been running in his mind previously. No body called the European ladies in the compartment "white-faced lepers" but it was said that when these ladies treated even a Missionary lady like a leper what could they expect from them?

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF BIBI NAZINI

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Alipore, Sergeant Chamaratte charged Tar Mahomed Nur Mahomed with kidnapping a Persian girl Bibi Nazini, wife of Haji Mahedi Arab Motiwalla, aged 14, under section 366 Indian Penal Code.

Mr. S. G. Vellinker, Mr. Bhandalwalla, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Mr. Kanga, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. K. F. Nariman pleader, for the accused.

Bibi Nazini further examined by Mr. Vellinker said that she stayed in Hyderabad in the waiting room for 6 or 7 days. The accused did not stay the whole day in the waiting room; he used to go out. Then she went to a Mahomedan's place. He was a shoemaker; she lived in a room at the back of the shop. Some of her clothes had been stolen at the station. As the shopkeeper wanted money which the accused did not give he turned them out and they went back to the waiting room. She had to give evidence in the Court at Hyderabad against the shoemaker for stealing her "chadar" and she said in the court that she had been married for the last five months. The accused gave his name as Jaffar Hassam. She told the court that she was a Khoja woman, as the accused asked her to say so. The shoemaker was sent to jail. She did not get the "chadar" back; the police had got it. Then they returned to Poona. Before they left Hyderabad a servant of Haji Abdulla came there, and he brought Rs. 200, which Tar Mahomed took. The servant brought a letter the contents of which were told her by the accused. It was written in the letter that they should not leave Hyderabad but continue to stay there, that there was a warrant against him, and that they should not go to Ajmere. They left Hyderabad as their case had gone to the Court, and they thought the Police would arrest t'em.

They lived in Poona in Peer Khan's house for 10 or 15 days. The same night that they were caught the accused's brother Suleman saw him and he said he would send a motor to go back to Bombay so that they might not be caught. Suleman said that he would take her to Bombay and place her in the hands of the Police; there they would place her before a Magistrate and she should say she was eighteen; she was to tell the doctor also that she was eighteen. Suleman said he would take her to Peer Mahomed's house afterwards to marry her to the accused. Her nose was bored while in Poona by a goldsmith. They were arrested at night at 10 o'clock, when the accused and she were alone there. She was taken to the Aga Khan's Bungalow in Poona and the accused was taken to the Poona Chowki. She lived in Poona and Hyderabad as the accused's wife. At present she lived with her father.

There was no cross-examination.

HAJI MAHEDI'S CASE.

Haji Mahedi, husband of Nazini, examined by Mr. Vellinker said he was a pearl merchant and lived in Princes Building on the fourth floor. He was married to Nazini in Shaban last year, and they were living happily. On the night Nazi disappeared a guest came to his house at 8 p.m.; they ate, together and he left at 9 o'clock; then the witness smoked and slept. He saw Nazi before he slept; she said she felt warm and wanted a bath. Witness said she could have it. He got up at 2-30 a.m. and found Nazi was not there. He took a lamp, searched the house, woke up Nazi's grand-mother and told her that Nazi was gone away. He went to Inspector Power on Monday and made a complaint. He subsequently presented a complaint before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. On 10th August Shaik Suleman and Hussein were sent to Poona by the witness, as he had received some information about Tar Mahomed. He saw his wife and the accused in the room in Poona.

There was no cross-examination.

Bacha Jacob, broker in jewellery, examined by Mr. Velinker said he had a chawl in Dadar. He knew Tar Mahomed for 10 or 12 years. Accused was in business with his brother. Accused was a widower. He then stated how the accused came to his house with Nazini and wanted a vacant room in the chawl at about 1 a.m.; he told him there was no room and he went away.

The case was adjourned to Friday next.

In Russik Ghose's Lane at Calcutta the other day, writes the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the wife of a well-to-do citizen gave birth to four children, all of them girls. A doctor was in attendance. Three of the babies were born alive, of whom one lived four days, another two days, and the third died a few hours after its birth. The last child was born dead. The mother has now quite recovered.

Quadrangular Match

(PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS.)

The "Bombay Chronicle"

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Lord Chelmsford's Speech	6
Indian Students at Oxford and Cambridge	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
The War	7
LONDON LETTER	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Dadabhoy Naoroji's Birthday	4
Quadrangular Cricket	4
Railway Causa Celebre	5
Kidnapping Case	5
Bombay Municipal Finance	3
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Yesterday's Racing at Poona	8
Training of Teachers	4
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	4 & 8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday September 7, 1916.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SPEECH

The practice of the Viceroy opening the session of the Imperial Legislative Council with a speech explanatory of the measures of Government has much to commend it. The Indian Parliament is not opened with a speech from the Throne, as is the practice, for instance, in Canada. There is accordingly nothing corresponding to the parliamentary procedure of an address in reply to the speech from the Throne or dissent from any item of policy announced or a ministerial cataclysm. The parliamentary procedure is entirely alien to the genius of a system of a standing official majority and of a non-official minority which may "humbly advise" and nothing more Even the possibility of a debate on the Viceregal utterance, either by way of general comment or suggestion, is expressly excluded though that would be a healthy and highly desirable innovation. That being so, the Viceregal utterance is apt to be a colourless performance. What is new, or rather "news" of sorts, takes the form of the familiar official communiqués. What takes the form of announcement of Governments' intentions or policy in this, that or the other regard is of course not open to direct challenge, for it refers to accomplished or "settled" facts, which may indeed be debated upon on a subsequent occasion on a specific resolution; but even here, the moving of resolutions leads to nowhere in particular. With his Excellency's generous wish to enlist the co-operation of his colleagues on the Legislative Councils in the promotion of measures for the public good, one, of course, is in cordial agreement. His Excellency is fortunate in having as his colleagues an exceptionally strong body of popular representatives, accredited spokesmen of the people, leaders of thought and public activities embracing practically every sphere of national well-being. Their functions are purely advisory, and even at that, their exercise is limited in far too great a degree. We would only say that it will not be their fault if a complete *comaraderie* is not established between the Government and what is sometimes described as the "opposition."

It may be desirable, in passing, to refer to one or two announcements of Government's intentions or policy. Lord Chelmsford is of the opinion that the Viceregal power of nomination to the "unallotted" seats on the Legislative Council is very limited; and he says the allotment has caused him anxious thought and consideration. As it is, the seats on the Legislative Council are allotted safely enough as between "interests,"—the official interest predominating over all. In fact, the interests represented are so special that one would think there is no room for more favoured representation by Viceregal nomination. It is open to question whether the time has not come for the official tradition which favours the creation of more 'rotten boroughs" to be done away with altogether. Instead of securing the representation of communities by enlarging the nomination roll, what is above all things necessary is to secure by popular vote the most suitable representatives of the community at large, first, without dividing it into separate electorates and, secondly, without exerting the power of nomination. The expedient suggested by Lord Chelmsford, viz., further enlarging the Viceroy's power of nomination is of a retrograde character, and entirely to be deprecated. His Excellency's reference to the pending amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. In the March session of 1914 an attempt was made to introduce what was characterised at the time by non-official members of the Council as piece-meal legislation, practically without sufficient notice to the Council, and in the light of the criticisms then made, especially as regards some very contentious aspects of the proposed amendment, *e.g.*, contempt of courts of justice by newspaper criticism, the measure was subsequently withdrawn to be re-introduced after the war. What is now proposed is to appoint "a small committee to settle definitely the shape in which the measure will eventually be brought" before the Council. It is no satisfaction to hear that the legal representation on the Committee, constituted outside the Council, will be "particularly strong." The practice of settling definitely the shape of legislation, behind the back of the Council, is none too complimentary to that body. We would suggest that if it is considered necessary to co-opt non-members of the Council with the Government or the heads of Departments concerned, the public, outside the Council, should be taken into confidence before the shape of the amending Bill is definitely settled, and, furthermore, that the Council should have the fullest opportunity of criticism and discussion. His Excellency's reference to measures to be taken for regulating enemy trade after the war, and administrative measures consequential upon suggestions made in Council are satisfactory. We regret we cannot say the same of the Viceroy's frank statement as to the intentions of Government with regard to emigrant labour. As we understand the matter, the Government is engaged upon finding a substitute for the system of indentured labour. His Excellency says this is hardly a correct way of describing the attitude of Government. There is hardly much practical difference. Indentured labour was State-regulated, and what is proposed is a substitute of which the leading characteristic is to be "the control of the operations of the persons so engaged." Public opinion is decided on one point, and that is that there should be the freest emigration possible, that the labour should not be "engaged" in any sense contrary to the wishes and inclinations of the emigrants themselves, and that neither the Government here nor any Colonial authority, whether British or foreign, should have a hand in the regulation of Indian emigrant labour. What will be the effect of the action the Government of India contemplates? It will impose upon itself the double duty of regulating the conditions of recruitment here and the conditions of "labour elsewhere." The question is whether the Government will be able to devise machinery suitable for the performance of this double duty which will be even more onerous and vexatious outside India than it may be here. These, however, are points that may be reserved for further consideration. The transition from the system of indentured labour to regulated emigration and labour is not likely to be negotiated quite so easily as his Excellency imagines, and the proposals in this regard will have to be very carefully scrutinised and considered.

The announcement in regard to financial delegacy will come as a surprise to the public. As Lord Chelmsford says, after quoting the words of Sir William Meyer uttered last March, there is general agreement as to the desirability of an advance in this direction, but as usual, "considerable difficulty was found in determining the manner in which the general principle should be applied." The Secretary of State is the lion in the path! The practical impossibility of defining the powers of every authority in India has been so great that the Secretary of State prefers that matters may be left to stand very much where they did. The only decision reached so far is that in respect of expenditure under Imperial heads, which, it may be remarked, are definitely allotted in advance, as between the Imperial and Provincial authorities, the latter may spend money without further reference to the former! That is a ridiculous mouse of financial delegacy, to have after so many months of labour. The arrangement relegates the ideal of Provincial Autonomy to the remotest conceivable future. The most satisfactory feature of Lord Chelmsford's pronouncement is that bearing upon the proposed reorganisation of the Public Works Department. Whatever may have been the conditions in the past, there is no justification for a Department of Government being entrusted with the sole responsibility for the construction and repair of public buildings, roads, etc. The cost of establishment is a grievous burden to throw on the taxpayer. With the advance of education and private enterprise and the development of local bodies, the Government might withdraw from this form of activity which is neither conducive to economy nor to efficiency.

Lord Chelmsford's reference to educational progress might have been fuller. It is no cheerful message his Excellency conveys to the country which is looking forward hopefully to the inauguration of the universities of Dacca and Patna. One or two other schemes are more or less complete, but all have been held up. We are not to be understood as implying that in the present financial conditions, the schemes in question should be definitely undertaken, but we do say that it will not be so very difficult to make a start both at Dacca and Patna on a moderate scale. The public would be content with half measures. Nor does his Excellency's speech convey any assurance of even the most moderate advance in other directions. The development of female education, especially in its primary phases, financial assistance to institutions for the instruction of the blind and the deaf and dumb, and the training of teachers practically exhaust the scope of Government's activities in the educational sphere. The education of the deaf, the dumb and the blind is no doubt a worthy object and deserving of state assistance when there is a surfeit of money to be spent, but the education of the seeing, speaking and hearing population is somewhat more important and should occupy the first attention of the State. It is most distressing that Lord Chelmsford was unable to hold out any prospect of an early extension and improvement of primary and secondary education, to say nothing of the crying needs of university education.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

The new arrangements "for the admission and supervision of Indian students" at Oxford and Cambridge which are embodied in the Secretary of State's despatch announced from Simla on Monday last have not come quite in the nature of a surprise. It had been known for several months that some changes in the existing arrangements were under consideration though we had scarcely expected that the India Office and the two universities would take such an unconscionably long time to arrive at so trivial a conclusion. Stripped of their technical jargon the changes which are to be "brought into operation without delay" amount to nothing more or less than a mere change of machinery for doing the identical thing that was being done before. Hitherto intending Indian students had to be recommended for admission by the Indian Students' Department and in order to secure that recommendation they had to accept the guardianship of an officer of the Department. The recommendation will still have to be obtained and the guardianship must still be accepted if Indian young men are to find admission at Oxford and Cambridge; but instead of an officer of the Indian Students' Department there will now come into existence what is called a Delegacy at Oxford and an Inter-Collegiate Committee at Cambridge. In every other respect the new arrangements are merely a replica of the old ones; of course, no one will regret the disappearance of the Indian Students' Department from the scene and it is satisfactory that the compulsory guardians who went by the innocent name of "local advisers" are no more to play the little despots. But leaving aside these two redeeming features there is nothing in the new arrangement on which we can congratulate either the Indian students or the India Office. The unjustifiable and galling supervision of the young men is still to remain, the educational qualifications and other credentials of our students will not be sufficient to secure them admission at the universities, censorial inquisitions into the character and antecedants of Indian students will yet be the privileged function of the new bodies as it was of the Indian Students' Department. The erstwhile local advisers will be the first secretaries of the new bodies to continue the old atmosphere of suspicion and distrust and the Indian treasury will continue to pay ten thousand rupees per year for this insulting and differential treatment to its own taxpayers.

The Secretary of State hopes that the new scheme will meet with general approval. His Excellency the Viceroy is glad to have been able to announce the new arrangement; we regret however to have to state that the Indian public see nothing in the new conditions to enable them to share this easy optimism. The discontinuance of the old arrangement after a costly trial of seven years is in itself a confession of failure. No different results can be rightly expected from a policy which is a change only of form and not of substance. Such tinkering is worse than useless. What is wanted is a straightforward and courageous recognition of the right of Indian students to proper facilities for education at the universities. Much harm has been already done by the policy so far pursued. Indian students have; to quote the late Mr. Gokhale suffered "exclusion, insult and injustice" and not a few of them must have returned "to this country with bitter feelings of disappointment and humiliation." A wise and statesmanlike policy would be to remove the root-cause of this mischief and place the Indian student on a footing of equality with his British compatriots and until this is done we shall not hear the last of the Indian students' question notwithstanding Delegacies and Inter-Collegiate Committees sponsored even by a distinguished Tory Secretary of State for India. And the Indian student will continue to seek refuge in increasing numbers in non-British universities.

Notes of the Day.

The Queen and Soldiers Wives.

A woman correspondent who was in the Hackney district which the Queen visited in mail week writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—

"The Queen never had a more delighted, informal reception—the children, wild with excitement, crowding around her, the mothers, quite as excited, pressing close, urging with eager hands, venturing sometimes to clasp her wrist, and saying. 'But, your Majesty, look here—look at this.' It was rather flurried and overwhelming, but the Queen responded to the spirit of the occasion, talked charmingly to the women, and was often much amused. One loyal street had posted a violently coloured shining oleograph of a pearl-bedecked Queen near the roll of honour, and eager voices called her attention to it. "But it is not really like me, is it?" the comely Queen protested. The Queen, as she questioned the wives, "The Queen, as she questioned the wives, heard cheerful stories. They could tell of long years of service in foreign parts, of prisoners released to Switzerland, of escapes in the Jutland fight, of wounded men quite well again, and they told her, as women to woman, that she, the Queen, with three sons in the services, was of their company, realising that that was why she came to greet them. She was told what the men in the trenches think of the rolls of honour, and how they like to make sure that their own names are inscribed. There are new-made widows in these streets—in more than one home. July 1 will be remembered. The Queen took special care to talk to them, and they love her for the sympathy she showed."

German Absorption of Poland.

It is becoming more and more evident that Germany intends to make Poland a part of the German Empire after the war. The word "annexation" is not spoken or written, but there is little to choose between the thing itself and the policy suggested in various quarters. Thus a writer in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" points out that Nature has made Poland part of Germany, for Poland's streams enter the sea on Germany's coast (this is an argument which cuts both ways), and physically Poland differs vastly from the plains of Russia. It will be the duty of Germany to give the Polish peasantry free scope to the East. This also is characteristic, and still more thoroughly German is the peroration:

It is not in the German character to grow enthusiastic over Utopias and shibboleths. Rightly, therefore, has the gospel of "Freedom of Nationalities" had but a cold reception with us. But from a real practical task which the events of the war have set we must not and will not shrink.

Germans and their Ancient Gods.

Dr. Reinke, a member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, is calling on the German people to turn to their ancient gods. According to a translation of his article in "Der Tag" which is given by a correspondent of the "Morning Post, the service of the God of the Christians "does not preclude us Germans turning also to the gods of our Teutonic forefathers, who, in their myths, divided among several ideal figures what Oriental Christian teaching embodies as a whole in the image of God. The gods of the ancient Teutons were, moreover, symbolic embodiments of all purely human virtue and the energy of strong will and vigorous action as well as the most gentle impulses of the heart and of conscience." It is not the gods of gentle impulses whom Dr. Reinke would summon. He wants to put Germany under the guidance of Thor and his hammer. "When Thor is angry he swings his mighty hammer, every blow of which shatters rocks, trees, and the skulls of giants the latter being the enemies whom he annihilates." The passion for violent language of this kind for its own sake which seems to affect all classes in Germany is surely the most telling evidence of the degeneracy of the mind of a nation.

Sober by Restriction.

There may be some dispute,—as there has been,—regarding the claim made on behalf of the Central Control Board, established by Parliament that its severe restriction of the liquor traffic has greatly reduced the amount of drinking. Nevertheless the police courts statistics are almost irresistible. In mail week was published a table of figures showing, for a number of the largest cities, the convictions for drunkenness during the first six months of the present year as compared with those of 1915. They are certainly striking. In Greater London the weekly average of cases was 1,077 in the first half of last year; for this year it is 569. In Glasgow the fall was from 522 to 299; in Liverpool from 207 to 107; in Edinburgh from 120 to 79. The latest available statistics of the national drink bill tell the same tale, indicating, as they do, a marked reduction in the amount of beer and spirits consumed in England and Scotland.

The Real Entente.

The visits of distinguished Frenchmen to London and of distinguished Englishmen to Paris, and inter-Parliamentary visits, generally, are excellent fuel to keep the Entente fires burning, but their effects can hardly go so deep as the many remarkable little intimacies which close observers find have sprung up between many London lads in poor circumstances and French lads working in England and now at the front. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" had the opportunity of seeing many letters from two Frenchmen, (one fighting at Verdun and the other in hospital at Morocco) to a London lad who gained their friendship before the war and has retained it throughout these distracting times. One of the Frenchman, a lad of eighteen, was employed in a Kinema band in London. His English though a little odd is not therefore the less forcible. The most striking feature in the correspondence is the effect made upon these Frenchmen by the news from their English friend that his little sister had died from nervous shock after the explosion of a bomb near their street last year in the East End of London. Writing of it, the French lad says:—

"And when I shall be on front never the death of your good sister shall be out of my mind. That (if it is necessary) will give me the strength to fight those barborous people till winner. Perish the humanity, perish sensibility. In France we say, 'Eye for eye, tooth for tooth,' not upon children and women, but for every man soldier. I write at once to Maurice. He also is a soldier. His mother is prisoner in Lille, and he made himself a volunteers soldier. When he will have learnt the death of your sister he will be very furious. He is courageous, and I am sure that after my letter he will put away all sentiment for Germany. He will make good work quick."

All's Well with the Allies.

The letter goes on to assure the English lad that all is well with the Allies: "My dear friend be not pessimist for the issue of this war. Go and pass some time in French camps. You will receive strength very powerful. When the day to take the offensive shall be arrived nothing shall be able to stop to resist all this furia. Go and pass some time in English camps. It is the same thing everywhere, the will, the strength invincible. Everything the same abnegation—to win or to dead! And together we will finish. My friend, doubtful is not possible."

The other Frenchman, a man of about forty, writes to the London lad:

"I have been wounded and prisoner, but I have been saved by English troops. I shall have now no pity for the Germans. If during a fight I am feeble or tired the remembrance of your poor sister will give me the strength to the death or to the victory."

Police Recruitment Problem.

It is a notorious fact that in spite of the increased expenditure on police in the country, the efficiency of the latter has not shown any corresponding progress. This fact is prominently brought home by the latest report on police administration in the Madras Presidency. There was an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs in expenditure as compared with last year and yet the report complains of difficulties in recruitment, and of numerous resignations and desertions. The number of vacancies in the constabulory force at the end of the year was greater by 196 than at the end of the previous year. The explanation of this phenomenon is not far to seek. Whatever additional grants have been made available for police administration have been spent in creating an increasing number of higher appointments in the service and the poor constable on whom falls the burden of the immediate responsibility and obloquy in the discharge of the work has to be content with a pay not even half, in some places, of what a labourer gets. This fact is admitted by the Government of Madras in their order on the report when they state that though the total expenditure is large, the improvement in the position of the individual constable is small and a further substantial increase may be necessary to secure men of the right stamp and keep them in the force.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NORTH & SOUTH OF SOMME.

BRILLIANT ALLIED GAINS.

SITUATION IN GREECE.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS.

Monday's battle-front on the Somme extended over 40 kilometres. The town of Combles which the Germans have transformed into a regular fortress, is now invested by the French from the south and the British from the north.

A later telegram says that the advance on the Somme continued and important advantages were secured. 6,650 prisoners and 36 guns have been captured on the French front since September 3.

The British have advanced 1,500 yards east of Guillemont and obtained a footing in Leuze Wood.

Press correspondents in Athens describe the Greek situation as moving towards a satisfactory solution, the King recognising the expediency of abandoning neutrality. Should the King find himself unable to co-operate with M. Venezelos, M. Zaimis will retain office.

The Greek Government has undertaken to expel, for the duration of the war, Greek subjects and foreigners whom the British and French ministers have indicated as German propagandists.

Russian advance in the Carpathians continues and several more heights have been taken. The first encounter with Bulgarians occurred in Dobrudja on 4th instant when the enemy were sabred.

Count Tisza speaking in the Hungarian Upper Chamber in explanation of Roumania's ability to advance, made striking admissions concerning the shortage of troops and weakness of frontier defences.

Speaking at Glasgow, Mr. Balfour said that since the outbreak of war the fleet had increased absolutely in numbers, power and efficiency and to the best of his belief, compared with the opponents' capital ships, had increased relatively.

Lt. W. L. Robinson, Worcesters, attached to the Royal Flying Corps, who brought down the Zeppelin on the 3rd instant, has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

BRILLIANT ACTIONS ON THE SOMME.

SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK IN GREECE.

MONDAY'S FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

A BATTLE FRONT OF FORTY KILOMETRES.

PRISONERS POURING IN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 5.

Yesterday's battle front extended over forty kilometres. The town of Combles, which the Germans have transformed into a regular fortress, is now invested by the French from the south and the British from the North. All objectives were carried against the enemy's obstinate resistance, and the gains were entirely maintained in spite of furious counter-attacks in which the enemy lost heavily.

Hitherto fourteen guns and sixty machine-guns have been captured on the French front alone and prisoners are pouring in. At least 6,000 were taken by the Allies in two days.

ADVANCE CONTINUES.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES SECURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 6.

A communiqué says:—The advance on the Somme continued and important advantages were secured. We joined up the positions north of the river with those on the south.

The captures in the Northern sector since September 3rd include 32 guns and a large quantity of machine-guns.

Numerous enemy counter-attacks south of the Somme failed.

Six thousand six hundred and fifty prisoners and 36 guns, including 28 heavy guns, have been captured on the French front since September 3rd.

LATER.

The following is an amplificaton of the Paris sommuniqué:—

North of the Somme, after a series of brilliant actions, the French pushed on the east of Le Foret and reached the western border of Anderlu Wood. They carried by assault the hospital farm, the Rainette wood and part of the Marriere woods, and occupied north-east of Clery the extremity of the Ridge over which runs the Bouchavesnes-Clery road. The French also joined up positions north and south of the river, capturing Omiecourt.

The French booty includes besides guns a big depot of six-inch shells, a captive balloon and numerous machine-guns.

To-day's fighting south of the Somme was particularly violent, the enemy increasing massed counterattacks at many points, notably at Barleux and Belloy, but all were repulsed with bloody losses. One hundred machine-guns were captured in a single day.

GERMAN REPULSE NEAR BELLOY-EN-SANTERRE.

HEAVY LOSSES BETWEEN COMBLES AND LE FORET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 5.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—Strong enemy counter-attacks between Combles and Le Foret have been repulsed with heavy losses by artillery and machine-gun fire.

German attacks east of Belloy-en-Santerre have been repulsed. Bad weather has hampered the operations on the Somme. We are organising our new positions.

We have taken 100 prisoners east of Belloy-on-Santerre and 50 between Fleury and Lechenois.

An enemy attack south-east of Thiaumont Work has been completely repulsed.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADE ON SERBIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 5.

A communiqué from Salonika says that there has been intermittent cannonade on the whole front. There has been no infantry fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A British official message from Salonika says that nothing important has occurred.

DEATH OF CANON EDWARD MOORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The death is announced of the Rev. Edward Moore, Canon of Canterbury.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

PROGRESS EAST OF GUILLEMONT.

FRESH GAIN NEAR FALFEMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

This afternoon's communiqué from General Haig says:—We advanced to 1,500 yards east of Guillemont. We have obtained a footing in Leuze Wood. The enemy's defence on a thousand yards' front in the vicinity of Falfemont has been captured.

Yesterday evening our prisoners exceeded a thousand.

Fighting at Ginchy continues.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING IN THE AIR.

During Sunday hostile air-craft showed great activity and fighting in the air was continuous. Enemy air-craft was forced to remain miles in the rear of the enemy lines and entirely failed to interrupt the work of our machines. On two separate occasions our machines fired on the troops.

Three hostile machines were brought down seemingly wrecked and many others were driven down damaged. One of our machines destroyed a kite-baloon. Two of our aeroplanes are missing.

LONDON, Sept. 6

A British communiqué says:—We are in possession of all ground between Falfemont farm and Leuze wood and from there to the outskirts of Ginchy.

Sixty more prisoners were taken. Notwithstanding unfavourable weather aeroplanes successfully co-operated with artillery.

TERRIBLE ALLIED FIRE.

NUMBER OF GERMANS DESERTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The diary of a captured officer states that a squad refused to advance in face of terrible Allied fire and adds:—"There is no need to state what happened." The diary notes under date August 8th that the number of men deserting their posts is increasing enormously. One regiment declared positively that it would not return to the trenches. The flimsiest excuses are found to go on the sick list.

BRITISH DOGGEDNESS.

ENEMY'S TREMENDOUS OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Reuter's special correspondent, describing the openings of the latest offensive, says four times as many men as were concentrated at Waterloo took part. The infantry attacked along two slopes of the river Ancre. Troops to the north soon rushed their objective, but the progress south was slower in spite of British doggedness. Then the Germans furiously counter-attacked but were finally driven back to their own trenches with tremendous losses.

BRITISH MAILED FIST.

RATTLED WITH THUNDEROUS EFFECT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The battle for Ginchy and Guillemont was of the most determined character. We made up our minds to take Guillemont, and the Germans were equally determined to prevent us. Machine-gunners lay in shell holes, snipers lurked in every furrow and German artillery barraged unceasingly, but we rattled our mailed fist with even more thunderous effect. Exactly what happened in that maelstrom of fire is not known but we scored the gains already reported. The enemy had a terrible hammering.

THE DURATION OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"The "Daily Telegraph's" Athens correspondent says M. Bratino over a year ago told a personage of the Entente:—"If Roumania enters war and I am still Premier be assured we shall be certain of victory within six months. Longer wars cannot be sustained by the Balkan nations."

Herr Ballin in an interview with Herr Von Wiegand said:—"The war will last at least a year. There will be jubilation in the next few weeks over military successes of little real importance. The question is who can hold out longest. I believe we can."

SITUATION IN GREECE

MOVING TOWARDS SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

GERMANS REGARD INTERVENTION INEVITABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, Sept. 5:—More than one Athens correspondent represent the King and the political leaders of all parties, as disposed to reconsider the question of maintaining neutrality in the light of the new situation brought about by Roumania's participation in the war. A message to "The Times," dated the 1st September published to-day, says that it is suggested in political circles that in the event of Greece participating in the war, should the King find himself unable to co-operate with M. Venezelos, M. Zaimis will retain office.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Athens correspondent describes the situation as moving towards a satisfactory solution. Both sides may be said to have reached a tacit agreement to support M. Zaimis' cabinet, which will, therefore, lose its temporary character and become a political cabinet enjoying the full confidence of the Crown and the complete support of the Venezelists. The King recognises the expediency of abandoning neutrality. M. Venezelos will sink self when he sees the realisation of the policy for which he has fought so long. It is also reported from Athens that a number of Germans have been arrested. Baron Schenk, a notorious German agent for espionage and bribery, is barricaded in his house with a party of hired bravos and a supply of grenades.

The "Exchange" correspondent at Copenhagen states that the leading German papers are preparing their public for Greek intervention, explaining that the King finds this the only means of preventing civil war. The "Lokalanzeiger" urges the Germanic powers to act immediately as though Greece had already declared war.

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS IN GREECE.

TO BE EXPELLED FOR DURATION OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 5.

The Government has undertaken to expel, for the duration of the war, Greek subjects and foreigners whom the British and French Ministers have indicted as German propagandists.

Notwithstanding that King Constantine has completely recovered, M. Zaimis has declined to transmit to him the resolution passed by the Venezelist meeting on the ground of his Majesty's state of health.

It is reported in Athens that five classes have been called to the colours.

HUNGARY UNPREPARED TO FACE ROUMANIA.

COUNT TISZA'S MELANCHOLY ADMISSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, Sept. 5:—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes a Budapest telegram, according to which Count Tisza, speaking in the Upper Chamber, in explanation of Roumania's ability to advance, made striking admissions concerning the shortage of troops and said it was a mistake to believe that Hungary was separated from Roumania by a mountain chain that could only be crossed by passes. Only a small portion of a 600 kilometre frontier had this character. When Roumania's preparations were observed, it had already become impossible in view of the Russian offensive to send to Transylvania sufficient forces to repulse the Roumanian attack.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

GERMANS TO ABANDON THEM TO THEIR FATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, Sept. 5:—Mr. Ward Price telegraphs from Salonika that the Serb's firm resistance had defeated the Bulgars, who have now quite ceased to attack the left of the Allied line.

The correspondent of an Italian News Agency at Berne learns that two more German regiments have been recalled from Bulgaria. It is rumoured that the German garrison at Constantinople will shortly be recalled and that Germany will abandon Turkey and Bulgaria to their fate.

RUSSIANS IN CARPATHIANS.

SEVERAL MORE HEIGHTS TAKEN.

FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH BULGARS IN DOBRUDJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A Russian communiqué says—In the direction of Vladmir Volynski between August 31st and September 2nd we captured 115 officers and 4,514 men and a quantity of guns.

Our advance in the Carpathians continues and several more heights have been taken.

The first encounter with the Bulgarians occurred in Dobrudja on the 4th instant, when the enemy were sabred.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE PLASKA.

NEW OFFENSIVE IN COOPERATION WITH ROUMANIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, Sept. 5:—Both Vienna and Berlin official announcements published in London to-day admit that the Russians have just taken Plaska, a height immediately north of the Jablonitza pass.

The correspondent of the "Vossiche Zeitung" at the Austrian headquarters says the Russian left is in touch with the Roumanians advancing from Moldavia and is co-operating with them in a new offensive.

V. C FOR HERO OF ZEPPELIN FIGHT.

LT. W. L. ROBINSON'S UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Lieutenant W. L. Robinson, Worcesters attached to the Royal Flying Corps, who brought down the Zeppelin on the 3rd instant has been awarded the Victoria Cross. He attacked the Zeppelin in most dangerous and difficult circumstances and was flying for over two hours. Previously he had attacked another airship.

Lieutenant Robinson was scouting when the searchlights revealed the Zeppelin. He followed the invader for twenty miles and then signalled to anti-aircraft guns to cease fire. The guns stopped within half a minute, whereupon the intrepid airman accomplished his glorious exploit.

The hero narrowly escaped the flaming debris. Lt. Robinson is twenty-one years old and was born at Pollibetta, India.

ZEPPELINS SUFFER HEAVILY FROM GUN-FIRE.

It is officially announced that an important part of one of the Zeppelins which made a raid on the 3rd instant has been picked up in the eastern counties. This airship undoubtedly suffered heavily from gunfire. The airship, which was felled near London, was also heavily and accurately fired on, but it has been established beyond doubt that the main factor in its destruction was Lt. Robinson's aeroplane, which attacked it with the utmost gallantry and judgment and brought it down.

PART OF ZEPPELIN CAR FOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Part of a Zeppelin car with wires and telephone attached to it has been picked up on the east coast.

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"The Times" East Coast correspondent says one Zeppelin which had been hit, drifted over the North Sea perfectly perpendicular.

GROWTH OF BRITISH FLEET.

MUCH STRONGER THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Speaking at Glasgow Mr. Balfour said that since the outbreak of the war the Fleet had increased absolutely in numbers, power and efficiency and, to the best of his belief, compared with our opponents' capital-ships, had increased relatively. We were much stronger in capital-ships, cruisers and destroyers than we had been before the war.

LONDON LETTER

LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

MR. BONAR LAW ON COALITION.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

MR. MONTAGU'S DAZZLING FIGURES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

A safe rule, in discussing the Government and the Prime Minister, is to ignore the appearance of danger. The Coalition Cabinet is probably as strong as ever when it looks particularly like breaking up. Mr. Asquith, apparently, can never take his week-end in the country with a more even mind than when he appears to have hardly a friend at Westminster or in Fleet Street. In my last letter I was tempted to take rather too serious a view of the constant evidences of staleness in the Government and revolt among his supporters but such things appear and reappear, and it seems to make no particular difference. Also good news from the fronts counts for a great deal. The Cabinet need never be uneasy if Sir Douglas Haig's daily bulletin is cheerful, if the Russians are still going on, and the Italians (encouraged by long telegraphic cheers from Lord Northcliffe) continue to harry the unfortunate Austrians. The House will have risen before this letter is in print, and for the next few months the Coalition will be free to do its best without the stimulous of the ginger groups.

MR. BONAR LAW'S APOLOGIA.

Mr. Bonar Law has been, in his modest way, rather to the fore during the last few days. He is not by any means a successful Parliamentary figure. It is almost inconceivable that his party, when reconstituted, should accept his leadership. If any one is disposed to doubt this, let him think of Mr. Law's performance during the debate on the Colonial Office vote last week the distressing speech containing a whitewashing of the Ceylon Government in relation to the riots of 1915 and a disquisition upon the Imperial significance of Pine kernels. On such occasions Mr. Law is at his poorest. He is at his best when, as a few days later, he is disclosing the honesty of his own motives and conduct. Speaking at a Unionist party meeting in the Albert Hall, he gave a fairly frank account of the Coalition and its working. It was not true, he observed, that the Unionist Ministers had forced their policy on their Liberal colleagues. Probably this is true: the Liberals were not in need of any particular forcing. Having surrendered with the formation of the Coalition, they proceeded upon the assumption that the right thing to do was to accept with as little show of reluctance as possible the measures upon which their associates were resolved. Mr. Law at any rate, was not obscure. He recalled the familiar fact that conscription was a Coalition and not a Liberal policy (though, of course, there were no compulsionists more determined than Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill); and he, as Colonial Secretary, has succeeded in imposing a protectionist tax of a kind which, as the historical school of free traders were quick to point out, takes us right back to the Colonial system which was subjected to a classical exposure by Adam Smith at the end of the 18th century. The Coalition, Mr. Law explained, is not divided upon party lines as the House of Commons is. Its decisions are not retarded or influenced by party feeling: a statement which is not difficult to accept with the minimum of qualification, when it is remembered that the Minister of War and Mr. Herbert Samuel still bear their old party labels. But the most interesting part of Mr. Bonar Law's speech was that in which he explained the making of the Coalition. The alternative before the Conservative leaders was co-operation or the downright breaking of the party truce: either accentance of responsibility or the adoption of a policy of attack in reference to munitions, compulsion, organisation and the conduct of the war. If choice had been made of the latter, the result would hardly have been in doubt. The reaction which invariably assails a War Government would have been fatal to Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, and the war would have been continued under a Conservative Cabinet. In that event the departments most likely would have been worse administered; the War Office and Munitions scandals might conceivably have reached unhead of proportions. But the freedom of Parliament would have been preserved; criticism would have been kept alive; Cabinet ministers would as of old be held to strict accountability, instead of being placed on high almost secure from assault: the iniquities of the Military Service Act tribunals would not have occurred: Magna Charta and Habeas Corpus might have remained part of the constitution. Some things, that is to say, might have been much worse than they are. Some others of enduring and inestimable value, might have been a still national possession. However, it did not so befall. Mr. Bonar Law confessed that the House of Commons was getting tired of the Government which, he believed, was not indispensable or irreplaceable. That is true, as the nation would assuredly find out if Mr. Asquith

(Continued on page 8.)

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT POONA

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY

A HEAVY COURSE.

ONE RACE RUN IN DRENCHING RAIN.

ARROW WINS PARVATI PLATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 6.

One cannot say what the experiences and feelings of the passengers by the race specials can have been when they journeyed up in the expectation of enjoying a splendid day's sport, but soon after 11 a.m. to-day few people in Poona believed that any racing could have been held, for very heavy rain set in and the whole sky had settled a leaden appearance. But by 1-30 p.m. the clouds having exhausted themselves the weather cleared up suddenly and all the world and his wife journeyed to the course with revived spirits in bright sunshine. Their joy and exuberance did not last over the first race. Before proceedings opened a great gathering had assembled and the prospects were very hopeful.

There was an excellent card and people took their disappointment over the issue of the first race with equanimity for the two favourites Singer and Zaki Pasha failed to act on the heavy course and Mexico favoured by his weight won and paid his backers a good dividend, Purtoosingh having ridden a very fine race. Of course the rain during the day had played the mischief with the course and had blown all form to the winds.

After this clouds which had gathered suddenly burst in a heavy downpour as the field for the Cecil Gray Plate had assembled at the starting post. This was a great pity for it ruined the race. Peacemaker and Refusal were heavily backed for this event but they failed to make any show and Gazal well ridden, came out and won. Anyhow the real race was for the second place which was secured by that fine sportsman, Mr. Pat. Stewart's very consistent performer Fairy Gold, ridden with excellent dash by Colin Barrett, while Trenoweth recognized as one of our strongest finishers brought up Planet through drenching rain into the third place.

After this as rain continued the executive held a meeting to decide whether to continue or postpone the racing and they elected to wait for 15 minutes before deciding and meanwhile all betting was suspended. At the expiry of the period of grace the clouds began to break and marvellous to relate the decision of the executive to carry on, was rewarded with sunshine and rainless evening, but the mischief had been done. The course was heavy and badly cut up and people approached the task of making selections with temerity. The words on most lips were, "How can you back anything under the prevailing conditions."

Yet nothing deterred as the large field paraded for the Visitors' Plate. They proceeded to make Pension, Seigneurie and Borgie favourites. There was sense in the last selection as the horse had weight in his favour, was powerful and well able to battle against heavy going. There were not a few who were nibbling Athlete. Borgie won, being well brought along by Purtoosingh who, we were all pleased to see, had got over the shock of the fine and made a handsome return to the stable he had wronged on that occasion. Ruiz and A. Templeman were the next prominent workers in this race.

Backers' ill judgment pursued them through the Seistan Plate. Aurora was the pick of the bulk of punters and under Bowley's riding he made a splendid effort but Ruiz riding in his best form on White Silk outstayed all that tried conclusions with him through the race and won a very popular victory. I take this opportunity to explain that Aubrey's defeat in the race on Saturday was due to an accident that befell his rider's (Ruiz) saddlery at the start and the jockey rode the race under great difficulties and it was his push that got the horse into the second place in place of being last. I am glad to be able to do Ruiz this justice.

The Ganeshkhind Plate was one of the big events of the day and out of the large and classy field that turned out for this event Mr. Goculdass' Vanity Box and Pantomime were made strong favourites. There is not the least doubt that the state of course had most to do with deciding the issue. The light-weight Primrose Morn rode by Purtoosingh led from start to finish and outstayed the challenge of his own stable companion at the finish but W. Huxley got all any one could have done out of Polish. Black Kite, the hope of several, failed to get off and cantered in when the other horses were returning to their stables.

The same conditions ruled through the Burnett Plate but in this race a strong horse ridden by a fine strong horseman in Trahan was able to bring back his backers' money. This was Vidi owned by that sporting Prince the young Maharaja of Gwalior whose racing destinies are in the trusty keeping of Charley Bleach. Here again the champion English jockey, W. Huxley, on the top weight by determined effort was able to secure the second place and A. Templeman got the Gwalior stable the third money.

The greatest surprise of the afternoon was administered to the backers of injudicious selections and the best dividend was paid in the Parvati Plate through the vigorous display by Trenoweth on Arrow who paid 30 to 1 to those who were lucky enough to be on him. A. Templeman here also brought in a top weight into the second place, a no small feat on such a course.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's MEXICO, 7-13, Purtoosingh 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's BALOZ, 9-10, W. Huxley 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's TAMMOOZ, 8-7, Barrett 3
Mr. R. R. S. ABDUL MALIK, 8-3, Templeman 4
Also ran:—General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Singer, 9-10, Mr. R. R. S. Zakipaska 9-2, Jamsahib's Biglig 8-7.

The race:—Tammooz made the running from the start to the bend near home where Zaki Pasha and Abdul Malik showed out for a brief moment. Then Messrs. Goculdass's pair came on and Mexico staying out Baloz won by two and a half lengths one and half lengths, three quarter length.

Time: 1 min. 45 sec.

Tote paid 75/8 on winner, 51 and 21/8 for places.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Nanjee and Valijee Mossajee's GAZAL, 8-11, F. Tepmleman 1
P. Stewart's FAIRY GOLD 8-7, Barrett ... 2
Cecil's PLANET, 9-0, J. Trenoweth 3
R. R. S. ANGLER, 7-13, Pullin 4
Also ran:—Peacemaker 9-0, Crusader 9-0, Refusal 8-11, Cromdale, Acetine 8-7, Lightning 8-11, Rosy Morn 7-13, Carried 8-0, Justice 7-9.

The race:—Lightning cut out the work for three furlongs then fell away leaving Gazal followed by Fairy Gold with a lead and the former drawing away won by eight lengths, two lengths head.

Time: 1 min. 30 2/5 sec.

Tote paid 59/8 for win 29, 58 and 31 for places.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass's BORGIE, 7-13, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' LOUISE DUVAL, 9-8, J. Ruiz 2
Mr. Oomer's ATHLETE, 8-9, A. Templeman 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's NORTH, 7-1, Lynch 4
Also Ran:—Decorum 9-2, Mossy 9-2, Vardatle Speed 7-13, Kit Grey Leg 7-9, Pat Malone 7-7.

The Race:—Pension led up to four furlongs then was passed by Borgie and Athlete. Borgie was not headed again and won by two lengths from Louise Duval who overhauled Athlete near home. One length between second and third, one and a half lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 56 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 60-8; Places, Rs. 21-8, Rs. 54 and Rs. 66-8.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's WHITE SILK, 8-6, J. Ruiz 1
Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 7-3, Harrison 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's INVESTMENT, 7-8, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. H. Gahagan's SECTION, 8-2, Lynch 4
Also Ran:—Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-11, Tajilmulook 9-3, Aurora 8-11, Ajmer 8-4, Powerful 7-8.

The Race:—White Silk took the lead followed at first by Aurora, then by Nizam-ul-Mulk and Section. Then at the home turn when all these retired Black Ivory tried to get on terms with White Silk but he stayed out and won by one length, three lengths between second and third, and six lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 49 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 42; Places, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15-8.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's PRIMROSE MORN, 7-13, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's POLISH, 8-12, W. Huxley 2
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Ramshaw's PANTOMIME, 8-4, Bowley 3
Captain J. Hilliard's LAKME, 8-5, Barrett 4
Also Ran:—Dersingham 8-13, Pastime 8-11, St. Andrews 8-6 (cd. 8-7), Joyous Guard 8-5, Black Kite 7-12, Fire Finch 7-7, Vanity Box 7-6, Twa Brigs 7-5.

The Race:—Primrose Morn drew to the front from start, kept the lead the whole way and won by one length, two lengths between second and third, three lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 22 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 28; Places, Rs. 39-8, Rs. 57-8 and Rs. 23-8.

Black Kite got off badly and came in long way last.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's VIDI, 8-2, Trahan 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's ROYAL AMBITION, 9-10, W. Huxley 2
The Maharaja of Gwalior's PHILANTHROPIST, 8-2 (cd. 8-3), A. Templemen 3
Mr. Newby's MARTINET, 8-5, Barrett ... 4
Also Ran:—Santa Barbara 9-10, Spenser 8-12, Le Soleil 8-9, Miss Drake 7-12, Sparkes 7-7, Wavestar 7-4.

The Race:—Wavestar and Philanthropist held the lead till Wavestar fell away at half mile. Then Philanthropist led to the home turn where Vidi came up and drawing away won. Two lengths separated first and second and third and fourth horses.

Time:—2 mins. 22 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 40; Places, Rs. 24, Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 68-8.

Sparkes failed to start.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. J. Stewart's ARROW, 9-0, J. Trenoweth 1
Mr. H. Gahagan's DURBAN, 9-4, A. Templeman 2
Messrs. Skelton and Pechey's TENEBREUSE, 8-6, F. Templeman 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FULL MOON, 7-13 (cd. 8-0), Bowley 4
Also Ran:—Red Cross 8-12, Sirmust 7-13, Dhaidan 9-3, Defender 9-2, Khedavi Miseer 8-6, Fado 7-7, Vellard 9-1, Mat-hat-Baig 8-3, Rumony 7-6, Ata Allah 8-2.

The Race:—A very fine race the field ran in bunch with Vellard at its head to the turn into straight. Then half way Arrow dashed out and won by one length, a short head between second and third, and half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 313; Places, Rs. 88-8, Rs. 78-8 and Rs. 23-8.

HER MAJESTY IN EAST END.

Photo by "Central News."

Her Majesty Queen Mary made a tour of the East End streets where Rolls of Honour are exhibited showing the number of soldiers contributed from each street. Her Majesty brought flowers to place before each Roll of Honour.

RAILWAY ZULUM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With superhuman patience you have been publishing exposures of the many disastrous consequences of company management of the Indian railways. I hope you will therefore allow me to place before your readers a short extract from the most powerful and the most authentic condemnation of company management. The extract is taken from the lecture of Sir Guildford Molesworth, the former distinguished Consulting Engineer to the Government of India on State railways, delivered at a meeting of the East India Association in July last:—

"Experience had shown that the loss to the State has been greater than was anticipated even by the State Railway officials. The ever increasing amount of 15,617,000 a year which ought to have been employed in developing the trade and industries of India, and in advancing the development of railways to a far greater degree than had been actually done, had been lost to India. It would have sufficed to meet the cost of constructing and equipping 3,000 miles of standard gauge railway yearly. The increase of open mileage, under company management had been less than 800 miles a year. According to the statistical abstract for British India (1916), the net earnings of the several railways in India in 1912-13 were £20,436,000, while the net revenue to Government from railways for the same year was £4,789,533, which appeared to leave £15,647,267 profit to be paid to the various companies. If he was correct in this inference, "the reversal of Lord Lawrence's railway policy of State construction and management had been most disadvantageous to India, and the continuance of such reversal was, in the interests of the people of India generally, to be strongly deprecated!" Every effort, in his opinion, should be made to bring a better state of things, and while increasing the revenue from railways, decrease the burden of direct taxation, and stimulate the construction of railways under direct State control and management throughout the country."—Yours, etc.,

B. M.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The following naval casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Flight-Lieut. H A Bower, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut. A G Cameron, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Commander A R Arnold, Probationary.
Flight Sub-Lieut. E G Thompson, Royal Naval Division.

WOUNDED BUT REMAINED AT DUTY.

Lieut-Col G H Harrison, Marines.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The following names appear in the 192nd casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Second-Lieut. H. J. Farquharson, Norfolks.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. Yusuf Ali Nagvi, Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

The death is announced of temporary Captain F. G. Noyes, R.A.M.C., at Bombay yesterday of para-typhoid and of Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Bell, 27th Punjabis, at Srinagar, last Sunday.

Intimation has been received from Rome that the Very Revd. Heppolyte Teissier, Administrator of Bangalore Diocese, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Mysore, which fell vacant by the death of Bishop Basle last year. The new bishop is a native of France and he came out to India in 1879 and was made the Vicar-General in 1910. He has been the head of the mission since the demise of Bishop Basle.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept 5th.

Consols 2½%	55⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	*70⅛
Government Securities 3%	*56⅛

* Ex dividend.

Ex. On London at Paris France .. 28.04

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept 5th

3½% 1925—1928	£86⅛
4½% 1925—1945	£96⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Sept 5th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. October Paid	72/6
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs	
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. 1 Wheat Barll Setp. Sellers	69/6
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Buyers	68/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct.	51

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£126
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£119⅛
Copper Braziers	£140
Yellow Metal	15
Hard Spelter	41
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26.5.0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-4-6

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure September Value	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe. September	2/3½

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

At the share market to-day jutes were slightly steadier, but there was not sufficient business in the hands of brokers to form a reliable criterion of the real strength of the position. Coal shares ruled irregular with full prices paid in a few instances and somewhat lower rates accepted in others. Dalbhoom gold shares continued their upward course, finding buyers at 31-8. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 891; Bengal Giridih 16-2, 16-6, 16-8; Burra Dhemo 11-8, 11-12; Central Dharmaband 25-4 to 26-12; Ghusick 17-8, 17-12; New Jotturya 9-12, 10; Nowaghur 18-6, 18-10; Parasea 3; Pench River 15, 15-4; Raneegunge 32-12, 33; Saltore 14-12, 15; Sendra 16-8, 16-12; Seeterampur 17-4; Teetulmuri 13, 13-4, 13-8.

Jute:—Alliance 423-8, 424; Albino (pref) 122-8, 123-8; Auckland (ord) 405, 406; Clive (ord) 124 to 125; Delta (ord) 395; Empire (ord) 37-6, 37-10; Fort Gloster 429 to 431; Fort William (ord) 137 to 139; Fort William (pref) 139-8, 140-8; Hooghly (ord) 53; Howrah 246, 247; Kamarhatty (ord) 333 to 337; Kanknarrah 466 to 470; Kelvin (ord) 450; Reliance (ord) 226, 227; Standard (ord) 331, 332; Soorah 151; Union (ord) 394, 395.

Tea:—Eastern Cachar 136.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (pref) 109; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 31, 31-8; Dalbhoom Gold (pref) 23 p.; Hooghly Flour 12 x.d.; Mengkibol Rubber 22-4 to 22-12.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76 to 76-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-8 to 76-12.

SHALOM.

SUICIDE OF A SERGEANT.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 6.

Sergt. Cyril Moss Supply and Transport Corps, was found dead last night at Trimulgherry, he having committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He left a letter in which he bade good bye to his friends. The deceased who was considered a smart soldier, was from Bangalore and prior to joining the S. and T. Corps recently, was employed on the G. I. P. Railway as a driver.

REBELLION IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SHOCKING OUTRAGES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

THE HAGUE, Sept. 6.

The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, reports that the rebels have looted Muara, Tambesi and Muaratebo. Surulangeon and Muaratebo were set on fire. Fifteen rebels were killed in skirmishes with Government troops.

Mr. Walter, Controller, his staff and a party of armed police were murdered at Surulangeon. Troops have been sent to Palembang.

CHENGCHIATUNH INCIDENT.

JAPAN DEMANDS PUNISHMENT OF CULPIRTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKING, Sept. 5.

Count Hayashi on Saturday presented demands for the punishment of those responsible for the Chengchiatunh incident and for prevention of its recurrence. Details have not been disclosed.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CAIRO, Sept. 5.

It is officially announced that the average condition of the cotton crop is 96 per cent.

THE JUTE MONOPOLY.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

The following resolution has been passed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce. "That this Chamber most strongly protests against the action of his Majesty's Government whereby Messrs. Ralli Brothers are appointed on behalf of his Majesty's Government sole buyers of jute for Dundee mills to the extent of orders placed by Government for sandbags and cloth. The Chamber views with dismay the action of his Majesty's Government in giving preference to a firm of alien origin and in constitution wholly alien, although few members may be naturalised British subjects, and staffed largely by aliens, to the detriment of British firms staffed entirely by British subjects. In the opinion of the Chamber the appointment of a single British firm would have been a serious injustice to other firms interested in trade, but the appointment of a firm of such alien constitution as Messrs. Ralli Bros. is inexplicable. This Chamber supports most strongly the protest put forward by the Baled Jute Shippers Association and trusts that on reconsideration his Majesty's Government will see its way to cancel the monopoly granted to the firm in question. This Chamber is confident that the Government of India will sympathise with British firms in India interested in Dundee jute trade, and trusts that when forwarding the Chamber's resolution to the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India will strongly support the just claims of the British merchantile community."

INDIAN CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The following additional Ruling Princes and Chiefs have now intimated their desire to attend the Conference at Delhi beginning on October 30th:—Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Orchha, Panna, Dattia and Rewa, the Maharawal of Jaisulmer, the Nawabs of Palanpur and Jaora, the Rajas of Dewas (both senior and junior branches), Dhar, Jhabua, Rajgarh, Sailand and Sitamau, also the Rana of Barwani.

DEATH OF MR. A. D. ANDERSON.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The sudden death of Mr. A. D. Anderson, the popular Exchange broker, has cast a gloom in the business circles.

The Mail which left Bombay on August 14 was delivered in London on September

(Continued from Column 6.)

late the output to the work in hand and the object to be gained. Mr. Montagu does something for us there. He says, for instance, that in light guns the equipment of the army is complete, and that it has been possible to transfer the manufacturing capacity employed on them to other kinds of guns. Again, while he adds nothing to our knowledge by saying that the heavy shells produced in the first eleven months of the war would not have sufficed for a single day of the bombardment before the present offensive, we can see roughly when we are told that our production is at least keeping pace with our expenditure. It may be that the immense and impressive organisation of the national resources is not yet producing enough; but we must suppose that the unimaginable expenditure of the last two months cannot be kept up beyond autumn. The power of the nation to produce in the meantime, does not diminish; it increases. And we may suppose that for the enemy the realisation of England in earnest, mobilising all her wealth and energy, and concentrating upon a task exceeding anything that anyone had dreamed of as possible, must be the most disturbing and terrifying fact of the situation in these opening weeks of the third year.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7).

and Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Curzon were to fall ill, or decide that the time had come for a withdrawal in Eastern fashion, from the world of action and authority.

THE LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament, meanwhile, has had to regularize its continued existence. A further term of eight months has been added, so that the present members are all right until next March. No other course was practicable. The House of Commons cannot end this year. It is probable that if the opinion of the country could be taken, it would be found that only a minute fraction of the voters left at Home would be in favour of a general election. The House of Commons counts for little in these days, and, although the average man would like to see a fresher one, he does not see how it is to be got or, if got, what material difference it would make to the progress of the war or the cost of living. But anyhow, it cannot be done; for the Government, whether by design or through oversight, has allowed the whole machinery of registration to get into arrear. Two days ago the Prime Minister, introducing the new Registration Bill, explained what the Government had decided to do and what could not be done. The basis of electoral qualification is to remain with the minimum of change, and the franchise is not altered. The Government rejected as impossible the proposal, loudly advocated in the popular press, of votes for fighting men: One Vote one Gun. The acceptance of this romantic scheme would have meant the enfranchisement of every youth and man who had done any service in either army or navy. We should have manhood suffrage on a hitherto undreamed of scale. Apart from the unprecedented character of the scheme, it would, as everybody recognised, have meant the re-emergence of the women suffrage controversy in its most acute form. For if war service, or national service, is to be taken as the basis of full civil rights, the women obviously could not be denied. Mr. Asquith, of course, made this point incidently confessing that the experience of England in war time had caused him to modify his own attitude towards the question of the citizenship of women. The debate was of considerable interest,—as, indeed, debates upon political theory and practice are apt to be when members are able to make use of the revolutionary experiences which have come to them during the past two years. It is curious, by the bye, to note the new enthusiasm of the anti-Liberal papers for popular Government, a widened franchise, the freedom of Parliament, women's suffrage, and the restoration of popular control for the Cabinet. War is evidently acting as a school-master to bring the recalcitrant into a living belief in Democracy. It is not easy at present to get at the psychology of the change: unless we are to assume, on the part of these new and loudly vocal democrats, a belief that the ordinary citizen-artisan,—clerk, or shop-keeper,—has been transformed by military training and life in the trenches into a fervant believer in the Prussian idea and system. It is possible, of course, that Lord Northcliff and Mr. Bottomley have persuaded themselves that the "Daily Mail" and "John Bull" have accomplished their perfect work in the ranks: that these no longer contain any Radicals or Trade Unionists or even reasonable Conservatives; but that every man of them has been made over in the likeness of Mr. Pemberton-Billing or the Rev. R. J. Campbell or the people who turn out the "Daily Mirror" and the "Weekly Despatch." It may be that in the eyes of the new demogogues, democracy, and even universal suffrage has lost its terrors because they are convinced that the whole people has surrendered its intelligence. Well, the returning soldiers may have a wholesome surprise for these vociferous misleaders of ours.

THE PRODUCT OF MUNITIONS.

Everybody who remembers Mr. Edwin Montagu as Under-Secretary for India will know with what intense enjoyment he ran over, in his speech of August 15, the achievements of the nation under the direction of the Ministry of Munitions. On Indian Budget Day Mr. Montagu would make the very best of his opportunity. His type-written survey of the year's administration made a mountain of manuscript, from which the enthusiastic Under Secretary would read steadily for an hour and a half or so an elaborate discourse upon revenue and education and political unrest and the shepherding of the Indian students in London, a long suffering little sprinkling of members enduring to the end. But these details of the Indian departments did not give Mr. Montagu anything like scope for his genius. The Ministry of Munitions is another thing altogether. There he is dealing with products and figures which are all intensely interesting to the public, and there was no mistaking the Minister's consciousness of this as he rolled off his astonishing story. His figures were not only gratifying but dazzling, almost stunning; or they would be, if it were not that the war has taught us all to handle millions easily without coming any nearer to a realisation of what they are and what they stand for. Mr. Montagu was able to show that since we began to grasp the problem of war material and obtained command of the national resources, the output on every side has been magnified upon a colossal scale. Mr. Montagu says that if we take the quantity of shells which we were turning out in 1914-15, we are now producing as much of one kind in three weeks, of another kind in a fortnight, of a third (heavy shells) in four days. The progress is, as it ought to be, "very marked." But for these figures to be really illuminating we require to know what we were actually producing in 1914-15, which clearly we cannot be told in this connection, any more than we can be given the exact figures for to-day. Another way of really informing us would be to re-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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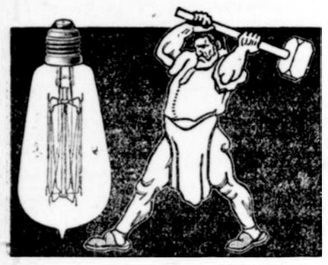

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MILL'S MONEY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DIRECTOR AND AGENT.

SAKARLAL BULAKHIDAS AND THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED *v.* KEVALDASS TRIBHOVANDAS.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Vajiram M., First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the plaintiffs' suit.

This was one of those cases in which the workings of the mill agents are brought to the notice of the public. This case lasted for five days in the High Court and the claim of the appellants was nearly a lakh and seventy-eight thousand rupees.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

This was a suit by one Sakarlal Bulakhidas, a shareholder of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mill, against one of the agents and directors of the mill, Kevaldass Tribhovandas, for taking accounts of the moneys used by him in building and working a weaving factory in the compound of the mill building and for taking account of the income of the factory and for recovering profits made by him in this business on the allegation that he had against the terms of the Memorandum of Association, borrowed money from the Company to start this factory and that therefore the factory belonged to the Company and he was bound by law to restore the profits earned by him to the Company. In short the principal cause of action was that the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent of the Company, Kevaldass, who was the respondent in the present appeal had taken large sums of money belonging to the Company or raised on its credit and applied same to his private purposes and had made large profits out of them.

Kevaldas was appointed agent of the Baratkhand Mill at Ahmedabad many years ago. He held a large number of shares and he, his son and a third man, who was a creature of Kevaldas, the managing director. The company gave Kevaldas only certain commission, but not satisfied with that he used the credit of the company to raise loans and to start a weaving factory and to build a number of bungalows at a cost of over Rs. 62,000 These facts had come to the knowledge of Sakarlal, who took action against the agents in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad.

APPELLANT'S DOINGS CONDEMNED.

In the meantime the company passed a resolution in an extraordinary general meeting condemning the action filed by the appellant. The appellant however, continued the suit and got a preliminary decree, which was confirmed by the High Court, ordering Kevaldas to account to the company not only for the moneys he had borrowed from them, but also for the profits made by the use of those moneys.

Kevaldas then offered the factory to the company for Rs. 3,66,000, but ultimately it was sold for Rs. 3,50,000. He also did not produce any books of account for the year 1909. He further demanded remuneration for the work done by him, and also commission and interest on the private money invested through him.

The Subordinate Judge after dealing with each item came to the conclusion that the plaintiff-appellant or the company was entitled to recover nothing as profit, and therefore the suit was dismissed. Under the circumstances of the case each party should bear his own costs of the suit.

The effect of the decision of the Sub-ordinate Judge was that the company had to take a factory built and developed by its moneys at a price far greater than those moneys.

JUSTICE BEAMAN'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Beaman in delivering the Judgment of the Court observed:—

"The lower Court has allowed the respondent remuneration on account of services rendered to the appellant company in managing, what is called throughout this case, the factory. We are clearly of opinion that the lower Court was wrong. Presumably it imagined itself to be acting under section 95 of the Trust Act. But neither that section nor any of the English cases upon which it is founded has any application to the facts before us. Here it is the case of the respondent, misappropriating in the first instance moneys of the appellant Company and thereafter putting them out to use in what at the time he conceived to be his own business, that is to say, he was never at any time rightfully in possession of the money he was so using. We can hardly imagine that a claim to remuneration under such circumstances could ever have been put forward in a Court of equity. The exceptional rule in the Egnlish Court which, it may be observed in passing, cannot be reconciled with the general rule, rests upon certain cases in which the Courts held that the respondent becoming constructive trustee was rightfully in possession of the moneys of the "cestuique trust" and applied them in business devoting his own skill, time and attention to the employment with the result that if the "cestuique trust" claim the profits, the Court thought in this special circumstances the trustee was justly entitled to be remunerated for the work he had done for his "cestuique trust." No case has been cited to us, and we are sure that no case could be found of a person situated as the respondent Kevaldas Tribhowandas is situated here, first misappropriating the money of the appellant Company to his own use and then, being called upon to account and restore, claiming a very large salary for the time and skill he spent on the employment of that money.

LOWER COURT'S CURIOUS PROCESS OF ACCOUNTING.

"The learned judge below has by a curious process of accounting allowed the defendant interest and "Adat" twice over. The interest and "Adat" first appears in the account of the working expenses of the factory and "pro tanto" the profits to which the appellant Company would otherwise have been entitled are reduced. So far the account is perfectly correct. But the learned judge then proceeds to make a separate account of the interest and "Adat" as though they had not already been credited to the defendant-respondent and credits him with them all over again. The respondent has not been able to defend the learned judge's method.

There is an item of Rs. 62,000 in controversy. First we find as a fact that that sum of Rs. 62,000 was not expended on the factory by the respondent Kevaldas. He has throughout alleged that it was. The burden of proof lay heavily upon him. He can only say that this money was spent in the year 1909 and suggest that it was needed for the purchase and setting up of 200 looms and such buildings as were necessary to accommodate them. The learned judge below has much too readily, we think, upon a process of very loose and imperfect inference, acceded to this suggestion. In the first place the lower Court, we think, should have been more strict, having regard to the nature of the whole transaction, in demanding detailed accounts from defendant. Here, if ever, it is clearly a case of "Omnia Prxsumuntur contra spolia torem."

MONEYS IMPROPERLY SPENT.

"But quite apart from that we are satisfied from the evidence on the record that whether this sum of Rs. 62,000 was or was not in fact spent upon any part of the factory, it certainly was not spent in the manner and for the purposes suggested by the defendant. It is perfectly clear that the additional looms had arrived and been set up before the end of the year 1908, and it is almost as certain that whatever additional buildings were necessary for their accommodation must have been erected and paid for in that year. Again, looking to the proportions borne by the original undertaking and to this addition, it is incredible that so large a sum as Rs. 62,000 should have been required for the purpose stated by the defendant. It is much more probable that the Rs. 23,000 or thereabouts spent on the factory in 1908 amply and really does account for all this additional expenditure. That being our finding of fact, how does the case stand? The defendant has employed the appellant company's money for the purpose of erecting and completing this factory. When the dispute arose, negotiations appeared to have been entered into, and on the 29th of April 1910 upon a representation by the defendant that he had spent some three lakhs and 61 thousand rupees upon building and stocking the factory, the appellant company agreed by a majority resolution, which was confirmed on the 7th of May, to take over this factory at a price of Rs. 3,51,000 in part payment of the defendant's total indebtedness to them. This is a case which cannot fall within the principal of any such cases as *The North-West Transportation Company, Limited* versus *Henry Beatty* (12 Appeal cases 589) relied upon by the respondent. It is in fact a case within the extremely simple and easily understood language of our own Contract Act. There was a clear misrepresentation by one who was under a very special obligation to make full and true disclosure, and that being so, it follows without the need of pursuing the argument through the somewhat nice and difficult Case Law of England that the appellant company was entitled to a refund of so much of this money as has been overpaid. That sum is not Rs. 62,000 but, as will appear at once from an examination of the figures Rs. 47,000 and to that amount the appellant company is entitled from the defendant.

NO PRIVATE MONEY INVESTED IN FACTORY.

"A sum of Rs. 12,000 which the learned judge below has allowed the defendant to recover from the appellant company as interest upon his own private money invested in the factory. Had any of his own money been so invested, the charge might have been proper enough. But as a matter of fact the learned Commissioner has found and we think upon the most satisfactory and convincing ground that no money whatever of the defendant ever was invested in the factory, and in the opening part of his judgment the learned judge below appears to have accepted that conclusion without hesitation or qualification. Much later on, however, and for reasons which we find some difficulty in following, he appears to have thought that the defendant had invested very considerable sums of his own money in the factory and therefore allowed him the sum of Rs. 12,000 as interest upon the investment. We find the foundation of fact altogether inadequate and opposed to the conclusion first arrived at by the Commissioner with which we entirely concur. This item must, therefore, be disallowed to the defendant and allowed in the account of the company.

"A relatively small item of Rs. 4,000 which is claimed by the appellant company in this way. It falls under the head of expenditure of personal and private account by the defendant, and relates to the year 1909. The books for that year have entirely disappeared as we have observed and the defendant is not in a position to satisfy the Court what amount of the appellant company's money he had thus spent upon his private establishment. The lower Court in the absence of proof took a general average of the proceding three years and allowed the company only Rs. 11,000. On principle we think this was a wrong method, and we are sure that the result is not in accordance with the facts could those facts be proved. The evidence shows that from year to year the defendant was increasing his personal private expenditure. Thus in the year 1908 we find that it amounted to Rs. 14,000 and in the year 1910 to Rs. 16,000. There was a steady rise in the years preceding 1908. We should be, therefore, making no violent presumption if we fix the sum between the known expenditure of 1908 and 1910 i.e. at Rs. 15,000 and that amount must now be allowed in the account to the appellant company.

TECHNICAL OBJECTIONS.

"We are now concerned with the various points much insisted upon by the respondent regarding the form of the suit, the competence of the plaintiff to bring it and the effect upon it of the resolutions passed after its institution. All those matters, so far as we are concerned, appear to us, to have been concluded by the appeal to the District Court and the second appeal to this High Court upon the preliminary decree of 1910. We express no opinion whatever upon those judgments, we merely say as a court of concurrent jurisdiction that the latter is binding upon us and we cannot reopen any of those matters. There is, however, one point which perhaps stands upon a different footing. On the 29th of April 1910 after the preliminary decree had been passed, a resolution was passed, which was confirmed on the 15th of May at a general extra-ordinary meeting and it was contended on behalf of the respondent that that was a lawful adjustment of the suit which put an end to all further proceedings. This matter appears to have been brought before the lower court and issues were raised upon it on 21st November 1912, but the respondent or whoever was taking sides with him at the time pressed the matter no further. We cannot discover that any evidence whatever was offered to the Court in substantiation of this contention. The onus clearly lay upon the defendant-respondent and inasmuch as he failed to discharge it or even to attempt to discharge it we are not now in a position to express any opinion upon this last contention and to afford relief on that ground.

The present appeal has been brought by the Company and is, therefore, not open to any of the technical objections which were pressed upon the District Court and this High Court in respect of the form of the original suit.

"We must therefore now vary the decree of the lower court in the manner and to the extent we have indicated with all costs throughout upon the defendant-respondent. On the additional amounts we have found due to the company in this appeal the defendant must pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent. from the 15th of May 1910 till payment.

"Cross-objections are dismissed with costs."

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta appeared for the respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.
In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mansukhbai Bhagubhai, a firm v. The Bombay Steam Navgn Co., Ltd., Little & Co.
1238-15.—Mirza M and M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa v. Rustom K R Cama and ors, Payne and Co., Dastur and Co.
1087-15.—Malvi H M & R, Purshottamdas Ramgopal v. Sagarmal Ganeshnarayen & ors, Kanga & S.
1077-15.—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Idanbai v. Ahsanally Mazherally & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.
1092-15.—Ard H D & Co., Gopalji Gangji & Co., firm v. Hemraj Laichand, a firm Shroff D & D.
1096-15.—Mulla & M, The Prospect Mills Co., Ld. v. Messrs Adamji Pirbhoy & Sons, a firm, Edg G W & Co.
1263-15.—Matu J & M, Ismail Ibrahim & Bros., a firm v. Cassumbhoy Goolamhussain, Hiralal & Co.
29-16.—Payne & Co., The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navgn. Co., Ld., (in Liquidation) v. Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein & Co., a firm. Daph F & D.
450-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Shanker Devla, a firm, Forbes & Co.
481-16.—Mulla & M, Messrs. Hormusji Hirjibhai Wadia & Bros., a firm, & anr v. Monji Uewsey, Jam R & D.
515-16.—Patell & Ez, Tyabally Mahomedally Dalal v. Mahomedally Allibhai Kachwalla, Jeh S M & H.
386-16.—Mulji & Tha, Baj Taragavi, widow v. Gangadas Madhowji, N. C. Dalal.
529-16.—Little & Co., Charles Cowan Goodwin v. Sallebhai Goolam Hoosein Attarwalla, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.
In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
SHORT CAUSE.

791-16.—Chit & K, Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas v. Bhaskerrao Hari Patwardhan.

LONG CAUSE.

713-16.—Motichand & D, A L Ferreira v. Tulsidas Tejpal, Jamsetji R and D, Part Heard, 4-9-16.

ON POINT OF JURISDICTION.

695-16.—Rustomji & G, Gopal Krishna & anr v. Bapuji Govind Khate, Captain & V. Ch Sd. 14-8-16.

LONG CAUSES

349-16.—Mer K & Co., Rai Bahadur Kaliannal Tillockchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Arg. H D & Co.
545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirlal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.
1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hasan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.
1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.
1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.
644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokurmull Moorlidhar a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing a firm.
482-15.—Mirza M and M, Naranji Waghji v. Kesinowji Waghji and ors, Madhowji K & Ch., Tyabji D and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.
18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlal.
S. C. Ct. 460-16767-15.—Bhimji and Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram v. Harkisondas Rambhagat & anr, Mulla & M.
1337-15.—Payne and Co., Lukhaji Dolaji & Co. a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co. a firm, Dikshit D and P.
197-15.—Shroff D and D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mulibai, widow, C. P. D'Cunha.
1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary widow and ors v. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.
1049-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jivanbai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.
397-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Dubash & anr, Dubash and Co.
345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.
143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm, v. Abdealli Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.
In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1262-15.—Smetham B & Co., Bai Awabai v. Jehangir Maneckji Lelinwalla & ors, Merwanji K & Co., Pocha & Co.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
LONG CAUSE.

1107-15.—Subnis and G, Meghji Bharmal v. Kanji Tokersey and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

900-16.—Mer K & Co., Hirabai, widow v. Maneckji Pestonji Masedia, Wadia G & Co.
37-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Rustomji Kharsedji Desai v. Lala Bhimaji and anr.
1257-15.—Payne and Co., S Mahomed Oomar H Mahomed Hasan a firm, v S Nasiruddin & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H D, and Co.
356-16.—Edg G W & Co., The Cresent Mills Co., Ltd. & anr v. Dwarkadas Naranji & anr, Mans H M & Co.
388-16.—Khambatta & Co., Kering Rupchand & Co., a firm v. Shivram Sayanna, M B Chothia.
542-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hookamchand a firm Malvi H M & Co.
554-16.—Daphtary F & D, Bai Kamalabai alias Kamalbai, widow & ors v. Hirji Shivji Sunderji & anr, Smetham B & Co.
426-16.—Jehangir S M & H, Jugmohandas Vandravandas v. The Ahmedabad Fine Spg and Wg Co., Ld. (in liquidation) Madhowji K & Ch.
449-16.—Motichand & D, Bhaidas Fakirbhai & anr v. Ganeshdas Hurgowandas, Payne & Co., For Postponement.
472-16.—Daphtary F & D, Eva Gonsalves & ors v. Dominica Mary Cardez, widow & ors, Mer R & Co., J A Valles, Deph F & D.
587-16.—Rustomji & Giewalla, Gulab Illahibux and anr v. Manji Kessowji, Bhaishankar K & G.
522-16.—Crawford B & Co., The B B and C I Ry Coy v Hirasingh Bhansingh a firm & anr, Manecklal & Co.
574-16.—N C Dalal, Bai Itchha widow v. Hurgowan Hirji & ors Mulji & Th.

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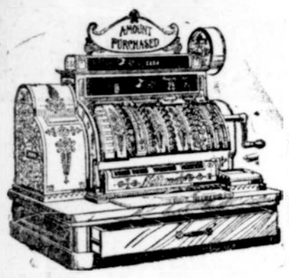

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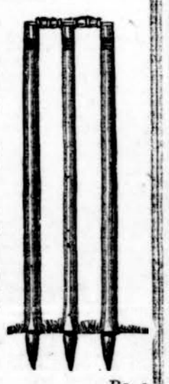

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„ xx	17	0
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
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White Rose 150 deg.	7	9	0	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6	12	0	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	6	9	0	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6	4	0	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6	4	0	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins.)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins.)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4	14	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

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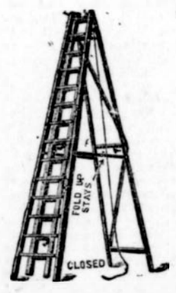
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.



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